هكذا من الاصل

TODAY'S WEATHER—FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 12-3 (55-46). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 12-10 (54-50). LONDON: Variable. Temp. 12-7 (54-45). Tomorrow fog. Yesterday's temp. 12-8 (55-43). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Showers. Temp. 17-13 (63-55). NEW YORK Rain. Temp. 17-10 (63-50). Yesterday's temp. 19-9 (66-48).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria ... S.
Belgium ... 20 B.Fr
Denmark ... 3.50 D.Kr
Eire ... 15 P.
Finland ... 2.20 F.M.
France ... 2.50 F.
Germany ... 1.50 D.M.
Great Britain ... 15 P.
Greece ... 18 Drs.
India ... Rs. 6
Iran ... 35 Rials
Italy ... 300 Lire
Israel ... I.£ 3.50
Lebanon ... P.25
Luxembourg ... 20 L.Fr.
Morocco ... 2.50 Dr.
Netherlands ... 1.50 Flor.
Nigeria ... 50 K.
Norway ... 3 N.Kr.
Portugal ... 13 Esc.
Spain ... 30 Ptas.
Sweden ... 3.50 S.Kr.
Switzerland ... 1.70 S.Fr.
Turkey ... T.£8
U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Yugoslavia ... 9 D.

No. 28,843 * * PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18-19, 1975 Established 1887

Series of Scandals

Kenyatta's Tarnished Image Causes A 'Poisoned Political Atmosphere'



Jomo Kenyatta

By Charles Mohr

NAIROBI (NYT).—Although Jomo Kenyatta has governed better than most African leaders, the aged President of Kenya faces growing and open public disenchantment, or what a Kenyan calls "a poisoned political atmosphere."

Mr. Kenyatta, a pragmatic conservative, has helped to build a solvent, working and, until recently, fairly free society in which steady economic growth has produced an ever-larger pie for the fast-multiplying population of 13 million.

In recent years, however, Mr. Kenyatta has damaged his political image and alienated more and more Kenyans by abuses of power, by piling up a fortune and by moving to stifle the development of a freer society in this East African nation.

Another situation involving the President that has disturbed Kenyans is that he has neither restrained nor disciplined his family and his closest associates in their amassing of wealth, much of it through evasions of law and the exploitation of such national resources as wildlife and forests.

Last spring, the President reportedly wrote a letter to a farmers' cooperative telling it not to renew the question of a $186,000 debt he had incurred for seed, fertilizer and other supplies for his several farms. The letter said he did not intend to pay, even though the debt would have to be absorbed by fellow farmers, many of them small holders.

A Kenyan who saw the letter was asked why Mr. Kenyatta did such things. "In a perverse way it's a matter of principle," he replied with a smile, "the principle being that he doesn't think he has to pay for things."

This incident, known only to a handful of people, would be all too believable to many. It occurred at a time when a majority of informed Kenyans already believed that Mr. Kenyatta, or at least his closest political advisers, had ordered the murder early this year of a political critic, Josiah Kariuki.

One result of these personal excesses has been to damage the President's reputation at home and abroad and to obscure many of the impressive accomplishments of a career that dates to the fight against British colonial rule in the early 1950s.

Another result has been the development of cynicism. Even the most implausible, and in some cases clearly unjust, rumors are given a serious hearing by many.

At the same time there has been an erosion of the political institutions and climate needed to maintain the sort of pragmatic, capitalist and individualistic society that Mr. Kenyatta has done more to nurture than any other post-independence black African leader.

Although foreign publications containing articles critical of the leadership are commonly seized by the government before they can be put on sale, copies filter through and are reproduced by the hundreds. Those who pass them from hand to hand include senior civil servants and prominent politicians.

An educated member of the Kikuyu tribe said, "The people of this country know exactly what is going on, and they don't like it."

In the view of journalists and other onlookers, the situation is such that the stability and continued existence of the Kenyatta government are threatened.

However, there is little if any concrete evidence to sustain this view. While a military coup d'état is always possible, Kenya's seven-battalion army has maintained a nonpolitical attitude and has never shown a hint of disloyalty. Nor does any conventional political challenge to Mr. Kenyatta appear plausible.

On the other hand, a muted "conspiracy" of a special kind certainly does exist, in the conviction of a loose coalition of dissidents that if Mr. Kenyatta cannot be dislodged or influenced to change, it will be possible to name his successor and change the country after he dies.

Mr. Kenyatta has kept his date of birth a secret and may not even know it himself. Conflicting bits of evidence indicate that he is at least 85. This great age has not brought any apparent reduction in his mental powers and he is still remarkably vigorous.

In the almost 12 years that he has served as Kenya's first president there has been a steady change in his style and perhaps in his priorities.

The popular pre-independence leader, wearing a leather jacket and beaded belt, has been supplanted by a man in pinstripe Savile Row suits, complete with vest. He is surrounded by heavily armed bodyguards and travels in large motorcades.

Although he has by no means lost interest in the day-to-day workings of government, he has

Continued on Page 2, Col. 6

Damascus Aide's Criticism Cited

Egypt Air Units Quitting Syria As Rift on Sinai Pact Widens

From Wire Dispatches

CAIRO, Oct. 17.—The government here announced tonight that it is withdrawing Egyptian Air Force units from Syria in the wake of criticism by Maj. Gen. Naji Jamil, Syria's deputy defense minister and air force commander, of Cairo's policies.

The announcement, distributed by the Middle East News Agency, said that the bulk of the Egyptian air units had already returned home.

No figures, on the number of units, their size or type, were given.

The pullout represented a further deterioration in Egyptian-Syrian relations, a deterioration engendered by the Egyptian-Israeli interim agreement last month for a new disengagement in the Sinai Desert.

Syria charged that by signing the accord, Cairo had dropped out of the Arab conflict with Israel.

Quoting an official source, the Egyptian news agency said that the air force contingent, its planes and other equipment had been in Syria since before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war. Syria and Egypt were under one military command during that war.

The source said that Gen. Jamil, accompanied by a delegation from Syria's ruling Ba'ath party, visited the air base at which the force has been stationed.

The source added that Gen. Jamil and a leader of the Ba'ath party spoke to the men about Egypt's policies and leadership in a way affecting their dignity and homeland.

"In view of this behavior, the Egyptian government decided to withdraw the force, with its planes and equipment, from Syria," the news agency quoted the official source as saying.

Earlier today, the newspaper al Gomhouria reported that President Anwar Sadat said this week that he did not believe that Syria would start a war against Israel but that Egypt would back Syria if Israel attacked that nation.

The paper said Mr. Sadat spoke to Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., a member of the House International Relations Committee. It quoted Mr. Sadat indirectly without carrying the text of his remarks.

"The President emphasized to the congressman that Egypt will support Syria if it is subjected to a military attack by Israel," Al Gomhouria said. "The President discounted a Syrian attack on Israel."

Mr. Sadat has said publicly that he has obtained an assurance from President Ford that Israel will not attack Syria. He said the assurance was given in connection with the Sinai disengagement accord.

Mr. Sadat told Rep. Solarz that he expected there will be a second disengagement pact between Syria and Israel on the Golan Heights front, followed by resumption of the Geneva Arab-Israeli peace conference to negotiate an overall settlement.

Moroccans Hail March Into Sahara

By Henry Giniger

MARRAKESH, Morocco, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Moroccans responded enthusiastically today to a call by King Hassan II for a march of 350,000 people to recover the Spanish-held southern Sahara.

[At the United Nations in New York, Moroccan Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki said today that the march would begin on Oct. 27 and would take about 15 days to cover the 70 miles from the border to the capital of the Sahara territory, El Aaiun, Reuters said.]

People flocked to recruiting stations when they opened this morning in each provincial center and within hours the quotas assigned to several of them were filled. With added support from political groups and patriotic organizations, it was evident that the public was taking the King seriously and so was the diplomatic community in Rabat, where the feeling was that the Sahara controversy was closer to armed conflict than ever before.

The King, after a long delay in which tension and pressure steadily built up, made his move last night, assembling the country's notables in his palace in Marrakesh to hear his speech, which was broadcast. The 46-year-old monarch, who said he would be "the first volunteer,"



NYT.

had built up national unity behind him for more than a year on the issue of recovering the Sahara. Observers feel that if he had not made the move he did, the unity would have frittered away to the point of danger for his throne.

In Madrid, the initial reaction was one of incredulity. It was expected to be followed by diplomatic attempts in the United Nations to block the march. With wide backing in the General Assembly, Spain is committed to self-determination of the Sahara.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Associated Press.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk

Sihanouk Associate Reports Khmer Rouge 'Double-Cross'

From Wire Dispatches

HONG KONG, Oct. 17.—The Cambodian head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, was "double-crossed" by the Khmer Rouge and so appalled by what he saw on his return last month that he wept in his palace, an associate said in an interview published here today.

Nouth Cheoum, the Prince's former press secretary, told the Far Eastern Economic Review that when Prince Sihanouk returned to Phnom Penh after five years' exile in Peking, he found the capital denuded of people.

"Grass grew in the streets, shops were shuttered or looted and cars stood abandoned and rusted at the roadsides," he said.

Nouth Cheoum said the Prince's delegation found that pro-Sihanouk guerrillas who had fought with the Communists had "vanished without trace."

"The Prince was appalled," he said. "In the privacy of the palace, he wept."

"Throughout his stay in Phnom Penh, he was hardly allowed more than 15 kilometers from the capital. Obviously, he has been double-crossed," Nouth Cheoum said.

The review, a weekly regional news magazine, reported that Nouth Cheoum also said Prince Sihanouk was apprehensive about leaving Peking, where he had lived in exile since 1970, to return

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Five Share Nobel Prizes In Sciences

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 17.—Research into the basic building blocks of man and his world was recognized today in the awarding of the Nobel Prizes for Physics and Chemistry.

An American and two Danish scientists won the Physics Prize for their work on the makeup of the nucleus of the atom. Their research shed light on the fundamental forces locked inside the atom.

The Chemistry Prize was shared by an Australian and a Swiss scientist for pioneering a virtually new branch of chemistry, dealing with the structure of living matter.

The Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences awarded the Physics Prize to Prof. James Rainwater of New York City's Columbia University and Prof. Aage Bohr and Prof. Ben Mottelson, both of institutions in Copenhagen.

Cornforth, Prelog

Dr. John Cornforth, an Australian who has been deaf since childhood and who works at a research laboratory in southern England, won the Chemistry Prize with Prof. Vladimir Prelog, who is associated with a college in Zurich.

The five men will share the 1.26 million kronor (about $290,000) in prize money for the two awards and each will receive a Nobel diploma at ceremonies in Stockholm on Dec. 10.

The work of Prof. Rainwater, Prof. Bohr and Prof. Mottelson has given scientists the theoretical framework for studying the composition of all matter. It could have applications in the field of nuclear energy.

The components that make up an atom—protons and neutrons—are too small to be seen under the most powerful of microscopes. These particles are constantly moving within the confines of the atom and the three men made discoveries about what governs the movement.

New Field

The chemistry researchers had been investigating the new field of work, stereochemistry, which deals with the behavior and geometric arrangement of atoms in certain molecules.

They studied the chemical reactions that take place in living organisms under the influence of catalysts, called enzymes, which trigger various chemical processes.

The researchers wanted to know how the enzymes succeed in rearranging the structure of molecules.

They discovered some of the answers by using radioactive isotopes to "label" the chemicals that were "feeding" on the enzymes. This led to clues about the nature of the changes.

This information increases the knowledge about how living organisms are put together, piece by piece, and how animals and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Delay Blamed on a Cold

Brezhnev, Giscard Conclude Talks

By James Goldsborough

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (IHT).—Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev ended a two-day mystery today by telling newsmen shortly before meeting with French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing that he had been home with "a cold."

Turning toward newsmen while awaiting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing at the Kremlin, Mr. Brezhnev tried to dispel the impression that he had snubbed the French President by canceling Wednesday's meeting without explanation.

"I know you've had a bad time," he told them. Referring to the opening of the talks Tuesday, he said, "The first conversations are always difficult, but they ended well. We invited the President to improve our relations. If it was to quarrel, there was no reason to come. One of us could have stayed in Paris and the other in Moscow. We must not quarrel."

Worse the Second

At that point, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing arrived and Mr. Brezhnev took him by the arm. "I didn't come to the office for two days," he told him. "I caught a cold. It started the first day and was worse the second. You helped me in putting off until today Wednesday's talks."

The two leaders held a final negotiating session this morning, then lunched together. Later, Mr. Brezhnev showed up joking and smiling for a signature ceremony at the Kremlin, appearing as if he had recovered from his cold.

The final document signed today, called a "Declaration on Development of Friendship and Cooperation," contained few surprises. Even the reference to extending human contacts under the Helsinki final act was modest, saying simply that the two countries were ready to give "concrete application" to the document.

Speaking to the press later, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that the Russians had promised to come through with a multiple-visa agreement for French journalists similar to the one recently signed between Moscow and Washington. He also said that Moscow had promised to follow through on a cultural accord, which Paris has been seeking for some time.

The document showed evidence of the hard negotiating that led to the frank toasts here Tuesday night and cast a cloud over the meeting for two days. Even the accord on multiple visas was a hard win for the French, and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that it was not completed until yesterday.

Otherwise, he said, the most important part of the accord related to economic cooperation.

There were several concessions to the Russians, particularly on the need for new measures of military détente as called for by Mr. Brezhnev in his opening toast. The French supported the Soviet call for a world disarmament conference and they promised to follow "with interest" the Soviet proposition banning yet unnamed new weapons of mass annihilation.

"I asked Mr. Brezhnev what reasons he had for presenting such a proposition," said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. He did not say, however, what Mr. Brezhnev replied.

There also was an unexpected accord between the two on steps to assure that equipment for nuclear plants supplied to third countries be used for exclusively peaceful purposes.

Commenting on the disagreement that came up here over "ideological differences" with the Communists, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that both leaders had stressed the differences between their socio-economic systems. "The people of both countries have chosen their systems," he said. "But we must also emphasize détente."

UN Anti-Zionists Assailed by U.S.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The United States said tonight that if a General Assembly committee declared Zionism a form of racism, it would be an "obscene act" officially endorsing anti-Semitism.

Speaking as the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee neared a vote on a controversial anti-Zionist draft, U.S. representative Leonard Garment also warned, "this resolution places the work of the United Nations in jeopardy."

Mr. Garment addressed the 142-nation committee soon after it defeated a motion to postpone action on the resolution until next year's assembly session.

Lebanon Economic Loss Put at $3.4 Billion

BEIRUT, Oct. 17 (AP).—Six months of Christian-Moslem warfare in Lebanon have caused an economic loss of $3.4 billion and left 15,000 workers jobless, the Chamber of Commerce reported today.

The loss equals the nation's revenue last year. Officials said that it would take this small country at least two years to recover from "the greatest economic catastrophe Lebanon has ever suffered."

About 20 persons were kidnapped here today and two explosions rocked a populous area of the city as Lebanon's factional violence continued. But much of the capital was beginning to function normally again today and the Beirut radio said that the situation was satisfactory.

Since April, the Chamber of Commerce reported, 3,450 commercial enterprises have been "bombed, dynamited, burned and looted." Of these, 2,900 were in Beirut and the rest were outside the capital, mostly in the northern city of Tripoli.

The families of the 15,000 workers who lost their jobs as a result of this destruction represent 45,000 dependents, the chamber added.

But it said that even this figure does not reflect the true extent of economic hardship suffered by Lebanon's population of 3 million.

The chamber noted that damages to markets and commercial districts in street fighting have affected the livelihood of thousands who are not included in the jobless total.

One example of this "snowball effect" is a downtown Beirut marketplace that was reduced to rubble. About 6,000 employees with 14,000 dependents lost their jobs, but the damage has affected the income of 50,000 other Lebanese.

"Far more serious than the material damage is the loss of national revenue," said Victor Cassir, president of the Beirut Merchants Association. He pointed out that the commercial sector represents 73 per cent of the Lebanese economy.

"While production and sales have been brought to a total halt or reduced to a bare minimum, the major expenses of the businesses involved have not been reduced," Mr. Cassir said.

Rent and Salaries

He said that business firms still have to meet about 75 per cent of their regular expenses in rent and salaries while their income has dwindled to nothing.

"This absence of income is a vicious circle," he reported. "When the small merchant cannot pay the big one, the big merchant cannot pay the factory and the factory cannot meet its obligations. This means total economic paralysis."

Lebanese political leaders have pledged to rebuild battle-damaged commercial districts, but Mr. Cassir pointed out that the national treasury has no funds for such rehabilitation.

"The funds will have to come from international loans if they cannot be obtained in the form of gifts from other countries," he predicted.

Merchants in the downtown Beirut marketplace have already taken matters into their own hands and formed a reconstruction committee to seek donations abroad. It is concentrating on Saudi Arabia and other oil-rich countries in the Persian Gulf, but is also extending feelers to Europe.

Tie-up of Port

Shops and commercial establishments that were not destroyed in the fighting are having "serious distribution problems in food and other goods due to the suspension of activities at Beirut port," the Chamber of Commerce reported.

About 200 cargo vessels have been idle in Beirut's harbor for up to two months because there were no stevedores to unload them during the conflict.



Keystone.

FINAL TALKS AT THE KREMLIN—Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with aides during Friday conference.

Mrs. Peron Calls for Unity At Huge Rally

Urges Fight Against Sedition, Corruption

By Joanne Omang

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 17 (WP). —Thousands of Peronists demonstrated their support for President Isabel Peron today as she presided over a giant rally commemorating Juan Peron's return to the capital in 1945.

Tanned and looking rested after a 32-day leave of absence that ended yesterday, Mrs. Peron, 44, appeared to have fully recovered from a bout of nervous and digestive troubles.

In her speech, she admitted that Argentina is going through difficult times and called on her supporters to unite against "subversion" and all forms of corruption. Exhorting them to work, she evoked the day 30 years ago when a huge crowd of Buenos Aires workers brought the then Col. Peron back into the city after having forced the military government to release him from jail.

Peron, who had created a base of support as labor minister, rode that support to the presidency in 1946. The day of his return to the city, Oct. 17, has been a Peronist holiday ever since.

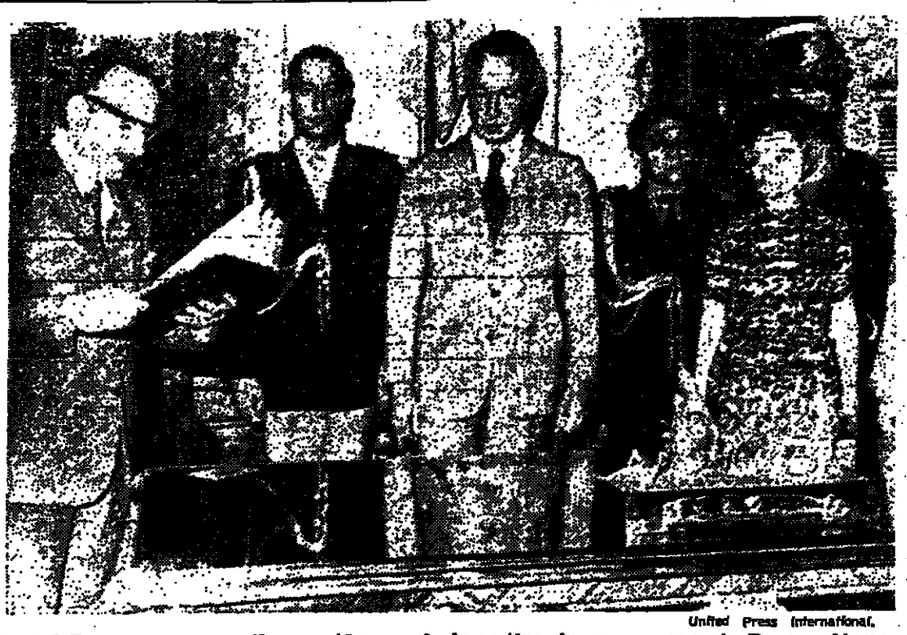
Reports continued to circulate that Mrs. Peron's return to the presidency will last only a few weeks at most and will be followed by another leave of absence. However, Interior Minister Angel Robledo, second in command of the Peronist party after Mrs. Peron, firmly denied those reports today.

In Perfect Health

Mr. Robledo said, "The state of Mrs. Peron's health is good, perfect . . . We have no doubts about her continuation in office."

The first priorities of her government, he said, will be a "strongly accentuated struggle against subversion and guerrillas" in the western province of Tucuman. Economic matters of top priority are increasing the nation's low foreign reserves and "reduction of inflation to acceptable proportions."

Heavy security was in effect for today's celebration. Police cordoned off a 300-block area in the center of the city, searching all those who entered and examining documents. Ranks of soldiers with machine guns flanked the government Pink House, and rows of armored troop carriers could be seen behind the building.



United Press International.

Isabel Peron reassumes the presidency of Argentina in a ceremony in Buenos Aires. In the center is Italo Luder, who had acted as interim President during her absence.

EEC Announces First Payments For Regional Aid

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 (IHT).—The first pay-outs from the European Economic Community's Regional Development Aid Fund were announced here today by George Thomson, EEC commissioner responsible for regional policy.

They amount to $192 million for 655 investment projects throughout the nine-member group which are to be found in places as distant as Greenland and Sicily, Berlin and the west of Ireland. The commissioner said the money will create or maintain some 36,000 jobs.

Italy gets the largest share, $104 million. France will receive $26.4 million, Britain $25.4 million and Ireland $17.2 million.

The fund was decided on at the EEC summit meeting last fall in Paris after a long wrangle between the other eight and West Germany, which was being asked to pay the most and receive the least.

Further allocations from the fund will be made at the next meeting of the EEC's Regional Policy Committee, scheduled for December, Mr. Thomson said.

U.S. Missiles for Kuwait

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—The Pentagon has notified Congress that it intends to sell a $32-million supply of a new model of the Sidewinder air-to-air missile to Kuwait, military sources said.

U.S. Memo Cites 16 Obligations

Sinai Commitments to Israel Minimized

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP). —Only 15 of the commitments made to Israel by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger as part of the Sinai agreement are legally binding and 27 are not legally binding, according to a State Department brief that was submitted to Congress.

Egypt received one U.S. commitment that is considered to be legally binding—to provide technical assistance for Cairo's early-warning system.

The legal memorandum, classified secret, backs up Mr. Kissinger's contention that he did not overstep his authority and did not give away his leverage for future negotiations when he arranged the Sinai agreement.

The State Department brief tends to minimize the legal value of commitments made.

But the memorandum states that the fact that some of the commitments are not legally binding "does not mean that the United States is politically or morally free to act as if they did not exist. On the contrary, they stand as important statements of intention and diplomatic policy and they engage the good faith of the United States."

The legal memorandum was submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in response to senators' demands for clarification of Mr. Kissinger's promises to Egypt and Israel.

Commitments that are judged legally binding are presented as expansions of existing U.S. policy and generally include pledges to consult, but not to be bound by the results of that consultation. None of the pledges given to supply arms is said to be binding, nor are the promises to coordinate diplomatic strategy.

Mr. Kissinger's testimony to this effect was seen in Israel as an erosion of U.S. assurances and has led to a contentious debate there. But an Israeli official yesterday said that the Israeli government was under no illusions.

"We know in Israel what is legally binding, what is politically binding and what is morally binding."

Some of the commitments judged binding are subject to "subsequent congressional authorization and appropriation," according to the document.

Those assurances judged to be binding but which are said to be subject to subsequent congressional action include the following:

- To make every effort to be "fully responsive . . . on an ongoing and long-term basis to Israel's military equipment and other defense requirements, to its energy requirements and to its economic needs."
- To hold periodic consultations on Israel's long-term supply needs and a joint study of military requirements within three weeks. However, the pledge to "view Israel's requests sympathetically" is judged to be only an assurance of intent and not binding.
- To make oil available for purchase by Israel in case of an embargo against that country, and to make a smaller amount of oil available if there is a simultaneous embargo against the United States.
- To make every effort to help Israel secure the necessary means of transport. While called binding, this promise is limited to good faith.
- To meet annually to review Israel's continuing oil requirement.
- To ask Congress to make available funds for constructing additional oil storage facilities and to hold "early and detailed talks" on the subject.
- To consult with Israel in the event of intervention in the region by a "world power"—meaning the Soviet Union—but there is no commitment to give support.
- To conclude a contingency plan for military supply in an emergency. This is another good-faith assurance.
- To consult with Israel and "to make a genuine effort to concert the U.S. position with Israel on the question of representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization at the Geneva conference.
- To undertake an early meeting and joint study of Israel's requests for the Pershing missile and the F-16. But the memo says there is "no commitment as to outcome." It says nothing about the U.S. pledge to undertake the study "with the view to giving a positive response."

Moroccans Signing Up

(Continued from Page 1)

ran population. The Cabinet, meeting under Generalissimo Francisco Franco, discussed the problem today but issued no statement.

The projected march, in turn, is intended to block the vote of the local population, the official feeling being that it is bound to go against Morocco. At all levels of Moroccan life, a kind of desperation had set in this week after first a report of a special UN commission, then a decision by the International Court of Justice in The Hague tended to back the idea of consulting the Saharans, who are estimated to number some 75,000 within the territory.

Algeria, a day late, expressed satisfaction at the action yesterday of the International Court of Justice on the status of Spanish Sahara.

Among all Moroccans interviewed, the intensity of feeling appeared even stronger against Algeria than against Spain.

"Spain is the colonial power so we expect her to defend her interests," a Moroccan said. "But we feel betrayed by Algeria, a brother Arab nation."

Several Moroccan political figures said that Algeria was determined to prevent Morocco from taking over the Sahara because the added territory would increase Morocco's importance in Africa and the large phosphate deposits now being exploited by the Spanish would increase Morocco's wealth. They accused the Algerians of seeking to maintain leadership in Africa and weaken their neighbors.

The Algerians, who have large iron ore deposits in Tindouf, close to where their frontier joins with Morocco and the Sahara, also are interested in a short route across the Sahara to the Atlantic to get the ore out.

Barcelona Aide Held for Backing Jailed Journalist

MADRID, Oct. 17 (AP).—Military authorities today ordered the detention for 30 days of a Barcelona city councilman, who had suggested that a Spanish journalist accused of terrorist complicity and insulting the army should be freed.

The order against Jacinto Soler, an elected member of the Barcelona Council, came as Generalissimo Francisco Franco met with Premier Carlos Arias Navarro and the Spanish Cabinet.

The regularly scheduled Cabinet meeting was reported to have discussed a program "to reactivate" the government's political liberalisation program that was derailed by a wave of domestic unrest and international criticism following the execution of five anti-government terrorists three weeks ago.

Mr. Soler's arrest came after he wrote a letter to the mayor asking that Spanish newsman Jose Huertas Claveria be released.

Mr. Huertas was sentenced to two years in prison for insulting the army by writing an article saying some army widows were running brothels in Barcelona. Authorities also alleged he had connections with the Basque separatist organization, ETA, blamed for a wave of police killings.

South Africa Says 7 Guerrillas Die

PRETORIA, Oct. 17 (UPI).—South African Army troops attacked two South-West African guerrilla camps, killing seven blacks and capturing large quantities of arms, a defense headquarters communiqué said today. The army suffered no casualties.

The communiqué did not say when or where the attack took place, but it followed a guerrilla raid last weekend on tribal villages in the far northern black homeland of Ovamboland in South-West Africa by the Angola-based South-West African People's Organization.

Seven guerrillas killed 10 tribesmen in the raid before returning to their southern Angola base. The guerrillas demand South African withdrawal from the disputed territory, also known as Namibia.

Italian Reds Report Membership Gain

ROME, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The Communist party has increased its membership by more than 13 per cent in the past four years and now has 1.7 million members, the party newspaper L'Unità reported.

In regional elections held in June, the party polled 11.3 million votes, a ratio of 6.5 voters for every party member, the paper said.

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Czechs Give U.S. Pilot 10 Years in Jail

Flew Out Refugees; Judged in Absentia

CESKE BUDEJOVICE, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 17 (UPI).—A court here today sentenced Barry Meeker, a U.S. helicopter pilot, in absentia to 10 years' imprisonment for flying refugees to the West, the news agency Ceteka reported.

His Polish co-pilot and an East German woman captured on his last mission were sentenced to terms of six and three years, respectively.

The court denounced Mr. Meeker as a mercenary who flew 11 East Germans from Czechoslovakia to West Germany in three flights over a one-year period.

In Munich, Mr. Meeker, 34, a Vietnam veteran, said, "It is absurd, it's absolute terror. Ten years, it's unbelievable. I didn't bother anyone in Czechoslovakia. I didn't cause any damage. All of the refugees were East Germans. All I really did was to fly illegally across their border and pick up some foreigners."

Czech guards were waiting for Mr. Meeker on his last flight Aug. 17. They opened fire, splintering his elbow. He took off hurriedly, leaving behind his co-pilot, Tadeusz Kobrzynski, 27, a Pole living in West Germany, and Helga Neukirchner, 55, an East German.

Others Escape

Mrs. Neukirchner's husband and 14-year-old daughter escaped with a third East German on the last flight.

She cried when the sentence was pronounced, witnesses at the trial reported.

"I only did it because my husband wanted to," she said. "If I had known I was going to get mixed up with the police, I would have stayed at home."

Mr. Kobrzynski reportedly showed no emotion. "I am sorry I took part in the actions," Ceteka quoted him as saying. "I attribute it to my desire to fly and to Barry Meeker, who during our discussions succeeded in presenting the actions as an absolutely innocent affair."

His lawyer said Mr. Kobrzynski could have escaped on the helicopter but he stopped to help Mrs. Neukirchner, who flung herself to the ground when the first shot was fired. The court said that shots were fired from the helicopter at the Czech border guards.

The judge said Mr. Meeker had acted ruthlessly and criminally and had violated Czech territory for personal gain.

Five Share Nobel Prizes



UPI.

Prof. Aage Bohr after hearing he had won Nobel Prize.

(Continued from Page 1)

plants manufacture various substances essential for life.

Dr. Cornforth, 58, is director of research at the Milstead Laboratory of Chemical Enzymology and Prof. Prelog, 69, is director of the Organic Department of Zurich's Eidgenossische Technische Hochschule.

Prof. Bohr, 53, works at the Niels Bohr Institute in Copenhagen; Prof. Mottelson, 49, is associated with Nordita in Copenhagen and Prof. Rainwater, 57, works at Columbia's Physics Department.

Delayed Soviet Report

MOSCOW, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The Soviet news media today finally reported that a Russian scientist had won the Nobel Prize for Economics—three days after the award was announced in Stockholm.

A one-sentence item on the main evening television news said Leonid Kantorovich had shared the prize with Tjalling Koopmans of the United States. There were no further details and no comment.

Iran Gives Farm Aid

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 17 (UPI).—Iran has announced that it will contribute $20 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development. The fund was created last year by the UN-sponsored World Food Conference.



United Press International.

DESTINATION: SAIGON — Vietnamese refugees help load the Thuong Tin I with supplies before the ship left Agana, Guam, with about 1,600 on passenger list.

Sihanouk Associate Reports Khmer Rouge Double-Cross

(Continued from Page 1)

to Cambodia last month. Cambodia fell to the Communists in April.

The Prince stayed only a short while in Cambodia and is again living in Peking. He is now visiting North Korea.

"My decision to return to Cambodia does not express the fact that I agree with the cruel policy of the Red Khmers, but I must sacrifice myself for the honor of China and his excellency [Premier] Chou En-lai, who helped so much Cambodia and myself," Nouth Cheoum quoted Prince Sihanouk as saying.

The review said it interviewed Nouth Cheoum when he stopped in Hong Kong en route to Europe. He hopes to settle in Britain or France.

"Personally I think the Prince has chosen a bold but dangerous path," Nouth Cheoum was quoted as saying. "I have begged him to be careful. It is no secret that a minority group of extremists want to get rid of Sihanouk. He went back, with plenty of misgivings, because he felt this was the least he could do to restore stability and because he owed as much to the Chinese, who had backed him from the start," Nouth Cheoum was quoted as saying.

The Prince presided at a Cabinet meeting after his return, "but he was not allowed to question the proceedings," Nouth Cheoum said. "It was made brutally clear that his job was a sinecure—and an uneasy one at that."

Nouth Cheoum said that before Prince Sihanouk returned to Cambodia last month, the leader told his family and other members of his entourage in Peking:

"You can come back with me in my special plane, but I cannot assure you of your destiny. You should not put the blame on me or make me responsible if the Red Khmers will not let you out of Cambodia. I respect your wish and your freedom if you want to leave China and live somewhere else."

Nouth Cheoum said everyone decided to seek political asylum abroad.

Describing the Khmer Rouge as "cowardly and hypocritical," Nouth Cheoum said they had purposely delayed the head of state's return. He said of the Khmer Rouge, "Gun law keeps them in power." But, he said, "You cannot rule that way forever."

Arms Sales Denied

HONG KONG, Oct. 17 (UPI). —The North Vietnamese Army newspaper, Quan Doi Nhan, yesterday called a news agency report that North Vietnam was selling U.S.-made planes to Libya and other Moslem countries a "sheer fabrication by the U.S. imperialists," the North Vietnamese News Agency reported.

Thais on Border Alert

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (Reuters). —Thailand has put its armed forces on alert along the border with Laos following clashes between Thai patrol boats and pro-Communist Pathet Lao forces along the Mekong River, which divides the two countries, a government official has reported.

Wallace Meets Leone

ROME, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Alabama Gov. George Wallace met President Giovanni Leone and discussed trade prospects with Italian businessmen today at the start of his three-day visit.

Whitlam Orders Spending to Be Cut Drastically

CANBERRA, Oct. 17 (Reuters). —Prime Minister Gough Whitlam today ordered his Labor administration to cut spending after the opposition blocked government funds in an attempt to force a general election.

All departments were ordered to halt expenditure "deemed anything but absolutely essential," following an emergency Cabinet meeting. The Prime Minister has defied the opposition by saying he will continue governing until finances run out, which is expected in about six weeks.

John Gorton, a former Liberal prime minister and now an independent member of the House of Representatives, said the possibility of "riots, strikes and fighting in the streets" could not be ruled out. "There's always a possibility of it if there's a breakdown of parliamentary government," he said.

Yesterday, the Liberal and Country parties used their control of the Senate to defer bills until "the government agrees to submit itself to the judgment of the people" in a general election.

Omani Rebels Attacked by Iranian Force

Stronghold Captured In Dhofar Province

TEHRAN, Oct. 17 (AP).—Iranian air, naval and ground forces attacked and captured a Dhofari rebel stronghold today in Oman's Dhofar province, the Iranian military command announced.

A military communiqué on state radio and television identified the target of the offensive as Shavoot, 5 miles west of Rakhyout.

Rakhyout is an abandoned fishing village which was once the capital of a Free Dhofar, held by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

The battle today was presumably part of a reported major offensive by Iranian troops in Oman. Early this month, the Iraqi news agency said that the offensive had begun to help Oman quell a years-old Marxist rebellion in the south.

Iran has drawn close to Oman in the last two years as it has extended its naval presence to the Arab side of the Persian Gulf under an agreement with Oman for joint naval operations in the Strait of Hormuz, which separates the two countries.

In addition, the commander of Oman's armed forces said last February that Iran had "guaranteed" Oman's air space against intruding foreign aircraft. The first report of Iranian ground action against the rebels in Oman came last December.

An Iranian contingent of more than 2,000 troops captured Rakhyout early this year and announced that it would advance against rebel strongholds closer to the South Yemeni border after the September rainy season.

Several desert villages west of Rakhyout have been abandoned by Dhofari civilians since the beginning of the guerrilla war more than a decade ago.

Today's announcement by the Iranian military command did not give the size of the assault force. But it said that destroyer, fighter-bombers, paratroopers and helicopter gunships were involved in the operation.

"Many guerrillas were killed and others surrendered and their ammunition seized in the caves of Kharafat and Shazimi," the communiqué added. It put Iranian losses at three killed and three wounded.

A commentator on the state-controlled radio said that today's attack "brought to an end a Communist plan to capture Omani oil reserves and to control the straits."

"Iran will not tolerate any military provocations in this region," he added.

Aircraft Attack

MUSCAT, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Omani aircraft today attacked and destroyed gun emplacements near Hauf, a South Yemeni port just across the border from Oman, the government here announced.

The attack was in retaliation against continued shelling of Omani territory from the Hauf area in support of guerrillas.

Fear of Invasion Calmed in Belize

BELIZE CITY, Belize, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Prime Minister George Price yesterday denied rumors of an imminent invasion from neighboring Guatemala, saying a Guatemalan official had assured him that army forces near the frontier were there for other purposes.

Speaking to the nation in a radio interview, Mr. Price said the consul general of Guatemala had acknowledged there were extra troops on the frontier but had said the additional military units were there for a festival in a border province.

Mr. Price also disclosed that Gov. Richard Neal had personally reiterated the British government's commitment to defend the territorial integrity of Belize, former British Honduras.

Kenyatta's Battered Image Causes Malaise

(Continued from Page 1)

altered his methods of control. His Cabinet, which contains some able men and at least one or two of very high quality, reportedly met only six times in 1974. Even in the recent period of crisis caused by the resentment over Mr. Kariuki's murder, it has hardly met more often.

The President's manner and temper have become increasingly violent in recent years. Cabinet ministers dislike raising serious questions with him after lunch because he sometimes subjects them to temper tantrums.

"He has, in effect, destroyed his own reputation, and I am damned if I can understand why," a long-time foreign resident commented.

The damaging legacy of recent years includes the following incidents:

- The murder of Mr. Kariuki, a popular member of Parliament who built a nationwide following partly by asserting that a new black elite in Kenya was growing wealthy while the majority lacked full opportunity. The killing was so clumsy and blatant that an aroused Parliament accused security officials and presidential advisers of complicity and the police and others of a vast cover-up to obstruct justice.
- The murder of the popular and influential minister of planning, Tom Mboya, in 1969, as well as the mysterious deaths of other figures.
- The continuing acquisition by Mr. Kenyatta, his family and his coterie of large and valuable farms in a land-hungry nation.
- The open attempt by Mr. Kenyatta's unpopular fourth wife, Mama Ngina Kenyatta, and her associates to seize a valuable ruby mine, prospected by two U.S. geologists, by engineering the destruction of public records and the deportation of the owners.
- The participation, indeed dominance, of the "royal family" in such ostensibly illegal practices as trade in charcoal and ivory. These practices threaten to do irreparable ecological damage to a country that is poor in minerals.

Mr. Kenyatta's record might appear to be relatively good in the African context. While attempts are made to foster the cult of the individual in Kenya, it is not practiced with anything approaching the fervor shown by President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi or President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire.

Corruption is mild by African standards, possibly because the government has provided more legitimate private economic opportunity than exists in most countries on the continent.

Perhaps most important of all, Kenya is far from a police state. There is an atmosphere of considerable personal freedom. Although this might be a result of police methods and coercion that have been half-hearted or not always effective, Mr. Kenyatta has shown no real determination to confine the people in a mental straitjacket and Kenya is one of the least ideological of countries.

Unlike most African nations, a small but growing middle class has emerged here.

These very aspects of life and society have intensified Mr. Kenyatta's problems. The increasingly politicized and well-informed public is less willing to forgive, and certainly will not ignore, reports of his family's doings.

The tame and timid press almost never discusses such issues but the information gets around with great speed.

Confidence Vote

NAIROBI, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The Kenyan Parliament today passed unanimously a vote of confidence in the leadership of President Kenyatta, following the parliamentary crisis.

The motion expressed the house's full confidence in the President as leader of the ruling Kenya African National Union (KANU)—Kenya's only political party.

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Re-Evaluation in Progress

U.S. Colleges Are Reporting Breakdown of Honor System

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Colleges are reporting an increase in cheating among students and a breakdown of honor systems. As a result, many institutions are modifying, or even abandoning, longstanding methods of inspiring and enforcing academic integrity.

The essence of an honor system, widely regarded as one of the loftiest of academic ideals, is self-governance. Students generally sign a pledge on assigned papers and examinations to the *effect that they have* "neither given nor received aid." Exams are normally held without proctors and discipline for violations is handled by a student board. Integral to most systems is a commitment by students not only to behave honestly themselves but also to take action when they see others violating the code.

A recent example of change occurred at Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. Last month, the students approved a new system in which faculty surveillance replaces student self-discipline. The action followed a student vote last spring to abandon the honor system, which had been in effect since 1913, because students were no longer willing to report on each other.

Last spring, Barnard College in New York City ordered faculty members to begin proctoring examinations.

Optional Method

Three years ago, Notre Dame decided that its honor system had broken down and it now makes such a method optional in each course. The University of Florida has given its honor system one more year to show that it can work under increased faculty surveillance. The University of California at Davis, the only campus in the California system to have an honor code, is re-evaluating the system in the light of a report that it is not working. Stanford University is thinking of doing likewise.

There are, of course, many campuses where the honor system is still intact. At the University of Virginia, for instance, the penalty for conviction is expulsion; last year, the Honor Board handled 25 cases and ordered expulsions in 13 of them.

If present trends continue, however, it may be that traditional honor codes will survive only in smaller colleges or the military academies, where the codes are supported by a particularly strong tradition.

Some schools are trying to strengthen existing systems through more sensitivity to the rights of accused students. West Point is giving accused cadets more guarantees of "due process," such as the right to counsel and cross-examination.

Few Convictions

Nevertheless, the belief is growing that the honor systems are simply not working. At the University of Florida, according to Hugh Cunningham, an administration spokesman, "the number of cases has been reduced below the point where it seems to reflect what truly exists." The judicial process, he said "is producing almost no convictions, even when students begin by pleading guilty."

The pattern of reduced cases is widespread despite evidence that cheating is increasing. At Johns Hopkins, a survey showed that by the time they reached their senior year, 30 per cent of the students had cheated and 70 per cent had seen others cheating but had done nothing to stop it.

A major factor generally cited as a reason for the trend is increased academic competition. John Goheen, the ombudsman of Stanford University, said this is fostered to a large extent by the economic and social situation. "Law and medicine particularly are attracting very large numbers of students, many more than these professional schools can accommodate," he said. This contributes to a "breakdown of ordinary standards of honesty" and "considerable disregard of the honor code," Mr. Gobee said.

In a study released last July, James Lyons, a Stanford dean, reported that most students who violate the honor code are not those on the verge of flunking out but high achievers who are "protecting a pattern of As."

'Very Pragmatic'

Michael Lenardo, the president of the Student Council at Johns Hopkins, says the breakdown of honor systems also reflects changing attitudes toward education. "Before, education was always looked on as an idealistic pursuit of knowledge," he said. "Now it is very pragmatic. You can't make it any more without a college education. Students can sit down and calculate what each credit is worth in terms of career earnings."

Perhaps most significant are the new attitudes of students toward each other. In the Johns Hopkins survey, 90 per cent of the students said that they would not turn another student in. The Rev. Michael Gannon, a professor of history and religion at the University of Florida, says that "if there's one moral principle universally observed here, it is, 'Thou shalt not rat.' And that makes the older concept of the honor code ineffective."

At Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., the honor system was modified recently to eliminate what had come to be known as the "ratfink" clause.

Reflection Seen

Most educators see the forces undermining traditional codes as reflections of broader social changes. Steven Muller, the president of Johns Hopkins, regards "peer group pressure" as the major factor in the demise of his school's 62-year-old code. "Students are just not willing to stand up to these pressures and take the initiative in reporting cheating," he said.

"This is not simply prevalent among college students. We are becoming a society where, when people see trouble, the natural tendency is to turn away. Students are part of a general abdication of individual responsibility. We seem to have more of a social morality than a deeply rooted religious one."

All of this does not mean, Mr. Muller said, that academic integrity per se is less than it has been. "After all," he said, "it was the students who asked for the changes. They said, 'Let's abandon a system that is not working and come up with one that will preserve academic integrity.'"

Surprise Voiced By Kissinger on Nixon Table Talk

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was "extremely surprised" yesterday when he saw a published report that he had said privately that former President Nixon was an "artificial man" who barely governed during Watergate, the State Department said.

The report (IHT, Oct. 16) said that on his visit to Canada this week Mr. Kissinger had described Mr. Nixon as an odd and "artificial man... who never enjoyed meeting people" and that the former president "barely governed" during his last months in office.

State Department spokesman Robert Anderson declared: "The secretary was extremely surprised to read in the papers this morning what he had said."

Mr. Anderson said that his Canadian counterpart, Glenn Buick, offered "profound apologies for the technical foul-up" that permitted outsiders to listen in on a "live" microphone to what Mr. Anderson called Mr. Kissinger's "private dinner conversation."

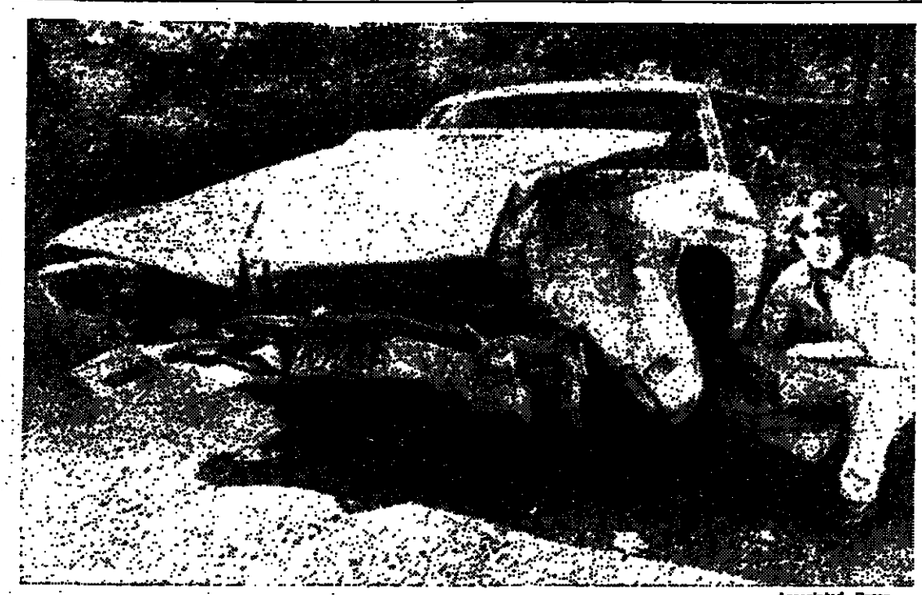
Kissinger Called In Wiretap Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Lawyers for former White House aide Morton Halperin have asked Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to explain apparent contradictions between his testimony and depositions by others in a civil lawsuit here.

According to court records, Mr. Halperin's lawyers have filed a 72-question interrogatory to which Mr. Kissinger must respond in writing and under oath.

Mr. Halperin was one of 17 White House officials, government aides and newsmen who were wiretapped by the FBI between May, 1969, and February, 1971, while allegedly under investigation as national security risks.

Mr. Kissinger testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that he did not initiate the taps and that his role was largely to approve the names of the persons who were selected for wiretapping.



Associated Press.

James Salamites poses with his car after it was towed to his home in Connecticut.

Blame for Damages Still Unclear

Ford Telephones Youth Whose Auto Hit His

MERIDEN, Conn., Oct. 17 (AP).—James Salamites, whose car was involved in a minor traffic accident in Hartford Tuesday night, got a telephone call yesterday from the man whose car he hit—President Ford.

"I just wanted to call you, Jim, and . . . of course ask how you're feeling," the President said to the 19-year-old sheet metal worker.

"I'm not hurt, but I'm pretty nervous," Mr. Salamites replied.

Mr. Ford also told him: "I saw several of the television news clips and I thought you handled yourself just excellently."

Mr. Salamites had spent most of the day getting his car out of a police storage yard. He had the wrecked green 1973 Buick, which went through a green light and hit the President's armored limousine, towed to his home. He said it will sit in his driveway until he decides what to do with it.

Offer to Buy

"The police said somebody wanted to give me $10,000 for it, but I haven't heard from anybody yet," he said.

Mr. Salamites also said he is not sure of the status of the insurance on the car. He said he carries no collision insurance, just Connecticut's minimum required no-fault insurance.

It was not clear whether the White House or the Secret Service might be liable for damages, but authorities in Washington said they knew of no law that would exempt them. Nor was it clear whether the driver of the limousine could be held responsible, but most states have laws exempting emergency vehicles from stopping at red lights.

Hartford police said yesterday the results of a blood test on Mr. Salamites Tuesday were negative.

Yesterday morning one of Mr. Salamites's friends from work called to say the White House had telephoned there in search of the youth's unlisted home telephone number so the President could call him.

Mr. Salamites waited a while for the call but then left with a friend and a tow truck to pick up the car. Hartford police had towed the vehicle away after the accident, which took place near the rear of the city's police headquarters.

The President finally reached Mr. Salamites at about 4 p.m.

"Jim, how are you?" asked the President.

"How are you, Mr. Ford?" Mr. Salamites replied.

Mr. Ford said: "I want to re-emphasize personally how grateful I am that you and the others are all right and thank you for being such a fine young man in the way you handled it. Thank you very much and the best of luck to you."

Transportation Chief Pressed For U.S. Verdict on Concorde

By Douglas B. Feaver

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP).—Transportation Secretary William Coleman is caught in a squeeze between the State Department and a coalition of environmentalists and noise-weary citizens over whether to allow the supersonic Concorde jet transport to land in the United States.

The decision, which was to be announced by the Federal Aviation Administration last month, has been delayed at least twice. The FAA's final environmental impact statement has been forwarded to the parent Transportation Department, where Mr. Coleman is studying it.

The Concorde flies at about 1,400 miles per hour, twice the speed of sound, and would cut flight time from Washington to London from about seven hours to about 3 1/2 hours.

Reliable sources who have read the FAA's environmental impact statement say that it contains new figures from the British Aircraft Corp. showing that the Anglo-French Concorde makes slightly more noise on takeoff and landing than was projected in the FAA's draft statement.

The draft included a recommendation that the Concorde be permitted to land regularly at Dulles International Airport here and Kennedy International Airport in New York City. But the final FAA statement reportedly makes no recommendation either way.

In addition, the British Board of Trade has released a study showing that 7 out of 10 Concorde takeoffs from London's Heathrow Airport exceeded British noise limits.

Although there are no U.S. noise limits which would apply to SSTs at FAA-owned Dulles, there are local noise limits for Kennedy Airport, owned by the Port of New York Authority.

The FAA's acting administrator, James Dow, conceded this week that it is possible the Concorde would be permitted at Dulles but not at New York.

"I can't conceive of a situation where we would approve the aircraft for service to the U.S. then deny it landing rights at Dulles," Mr. Dow said.

Secretary Coleman, according to Transportation Department spokesmen, "wants to be deliberate" about the decision. A spokesman confirmed that Mr. Coleman met last week with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger about the Concorde decision.

Kissinger Stand

Mr. Kissinger reportedly is taking a strong position in favor of the Concorde, the $3-billion joint project of two of this country's strongest allies. Additionally, many in the U.S. aviation community fear reprisals from Britain and France, such as the possibility that they might forbid their airlines to purchase U.S.-built equipment or might deny U.S. airlines the right to land in Europe.

A Satte Department spokesman said: "Our position is that we don't think the airplane should be subject to any arbitrary measures which discriminate against the plane per se." Whether it is permitted to land in the United States is a "technical decision, not one for the Department of State," the spokesman explained.

He confirmed that Deputy Secretary of State Robert Ingersoll had written letters to the governors of New York and New Jersey "making arguments that the plane be given a fair shake." The two governors oversee the Port of New York Authority.

Gold Worth $360,000 Vanishes From Plane

BANGKOK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Gold bullion worth more than $360,000 disappeared from a British Airways flight between London and Hong Kong on Oct. 3, police and airline officials have disclosed.

It was believed that the 84 kilograms of gold was smuggled off the plane when it made a 90-minute stopover in Bangkok.

Accuse Male Colleagues

D.C. Policewomen Tell of Sexual Abuses

By Jane Seaberry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (WP).—The police patrol car swung into a park and there, according to Policewoman Penny Bolden, her partner asked her to have sexual relations with him—and warned her not to say a word about it.

"If he had put his hands on me, I would have shot him," she said recently, recalling the incident.

Policewoman Bolden is one of at least a dozen women on the District of Columbia's metropolitan police force who, in interviews, have complained of sexual harassment by male police officers, many of whom outrank the women officers. They say that the officers punish policewomen who do not submit to sexual advances and reward those who do with better assignments and treatment.

"You've got to make love to get a day off or make love to get a good beat," Policewoman Peggy Jackson said.

Police Chief Maurice Cullinane refused to comment directly about the allegations but said through a spokesman that no member of the force has filed written complaints of sexual harassment. The department is currently investigating an unrelated complaint—against a sergeant accused of raping a policewoman.

Two of the department's three "equal employment opportunity" officers said that they had heard about some harassment of women on the force.

"I'm not going to say it hasn't happened," one of the three said. "We've had two women come down here and say they've had pressures on them, pressure that is put on them to cooperate."

He noted, however, that there is little his office can do about the allegations because none of the women has filed an official complaint.

About half of Washington's 333 policewomen have been assigned to patrol duty since efforts were begun three years ago to give women the same responsibilities as men. Of these, the policewomen interviewed said, about half have probably been sexually harassed by patrol partners or superior officers.

The women said the allegations are hard to prove since they come down to nothing more than one officer's word against another.

"How can you document it?" Policewoman Bolden asked. "How can you prove these things? If I had shot that sergeant who pulled me into the woods, would that have documented it?"

Policewoman Jackson said she was transferred because she complained that a sergeant propositioned her daily for weeks. She said an investigation had shown only that she and the sergeant had personality conflicts.

She said that she was beaten by an angry mob one night during an arrest because her partner ran away without calling for help. She attributed his action to the complaints that she had made about sexual harassment.

'For Her Own Benefit'

One of the "equal opportunity" officers said that while some women might be coerced into having sexual relations with the men on the force, "there were girls that were doing it of their own free will. We never really know who is the instigator. Is it a valid complaint or something the officer uses for her own benefit?"

Goldie Johnson, founder of an association for wives of black policemen, said that black policewomen are abused sexually more than white policewomen because of prejudicial stereotypes about the promiscuity of black women.

"Many are officials or sergeants who hate blacks," Mrs. Johnson said. "It irritates the black female officers who don't go for that. Those who want to, this is fine. When it comes to forcing it on a person, that's not right."

U.S. Denies Barring Visas for PLO Group

BEIRUT, Oct. 17 (UPI).—A U.S. Embassy spokesman today denied that consular officials had refused entry visas to a Palestine Liberation Organization delegation going to attend the United Nations General Assembly session in New York.

Reports from Paris quoted a PLO official there as saying that the 12-member delegation had first been refused permission to enter the United States by the embassy in Beirut. The visas were granted this morning.

SLA Documents Call Miss Hearst Zealous Convert

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Symbionese Liberation Army documents say Patricia Hearst's kidnappers were amazed at how quickly and enthusiastically she joined them, including asking to take part in their group sex life, the Los Angeles Times reported today.

She was so cooperative they suspected that she was faking to cover up escape plans, but later accepted her as "an inspiration" to the group, a letter said.

Miss Hearst's kidnappers quarreled at first over whether it was correct for revolutionaries to have sex with a "prisoner of war," fearing she might someday claim she was forced to take part.

"But Tania [her SLA name] swiftly made clear to us that this could not be the case," and she joined the band's multipartner sex life even before her status changed from hostage to SLA member, the report said.

This was "partly due to her own initiative, but also because of our growing love and respect for her," the document said.

The Times said it obtained some of the SLA writings found in the San Francisco apartment where William and Emily Harris, Miss Hearst's SLA companions, were captured by the FBI on Sept. 18, the same day that Miss Hearst was seized.

The Harrises pleaded not guilty today to 11 counts of kidnapping, assault and robbery in incidents involving Miss Hearst.

The trial was scheduled to begin Nov. 24. It was not immediately known whether Miss Hearst, charged with the Harrises, would be tried with them.

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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4—Saturday-Sunday, October 18-19, 1975 * *

Oil, Grain and the Kremlin

By attempting to tie a deal for Russian oil to grain sales, the Ford administration is making a serious mistake. It would be a great deal better for everyone if this ill-considered exercise in linkage should fall through. The United States is pursuing a grain agreement with the Russians to restrain their erratic plunges into U.S. markets. To meet their own food requirements, the Russians are destabilizing the U.S. agricultural economy and contributing to U.S. inflation. A grain agreement is necessary. But binding grain shipments to oil promises nothing but mischief.

The administration has been deliberately vague regarding its purposes in these negotiations in Moscow. Last week at his press conference, President Ford said, "Whether or not the two"—oil and grain—"will be tied together is not firmly decided yet." Secretary of State Kissinger added, over the weekend, that the oil and grain issues are not directly connected but are being discussed "in a parallel framework," whatever that might mean. An agreement on grain is quite close, Mr. Kissinger added, but "we still have some additional considerations to discuss in the case of oil." One of them is price. The United States is apparently trying to get the Russians to sell it oil at a price substantially below the figure set by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

* * *

It is hard to think of any reason why the Russians would sell oil at cut rates. Certainly the United States does not intend to sell them wheat below the market price. Presumably the Ford administration wants to show that it can undercut OPEC, if only in a small purchase. Presumably it also wants to deflect the occasional flashes of resentment in the United States against the grain sales, by coming up with a visible and concrete token of the benefits of foreign trade. But there's a better token: money.

Despite the scale of Soviet oil production, it is not likely to be a source of new supplies for the rest of the world. The Soviet Union now produces more oil than any other country, having overtaken the United States some time last year. (Saudi Arabia, if you were wondering, ranks third.) But the Soviet Union is now following the same track as Western Europe in the 1960s. It is shifting from coal to oil and expanding its appetite for energy enormously. The Russians currently export something over 2 million barrels of oil a day, more than half of it to Eastern Europe and the rest mainly to Western Europe. They have been warning Eastern Europe for some time to look to the Middle East and Africa for its own rising needs. The United States will do very little to help the world economy if it now manages to buy Soviet oil that would otherwise have gone to the countries of Western Europe.

But there is another peculiarity that weighs heavily on the Soviet deliberations on the politics and economics of oil. The Soviet Union is not only a large exporter, but also a large importer. It buys almost as much oil as it sells—and its imports come from the Arab countries, mainly Iraq. Some of the Soviet exports are, apparently, transshipped Arab oil. That gives the Russians still another reason not to get into any sale to the United States that might seem to undercut the OPEC price.

The State Department has had very little to say about the kind of agreement that it is seeking regarding the prices for Soviet oil. In truth, it's difficult to envision any satisfactory formula. Oil prices are currently extremely uncertain at best, and all of the commercial contracts contain elaborate renegotiation clauses. OPEC so far has been fairly successful in enforcing its most visible price increases. But world demand is still dropping sharply, excess production capacity is rising rapidly, and no one can say where prices will be a year from now. It is a notably bad time in which to sign international oil-price agreements.

* * *

Beyond all of the practical defects in the U.S. attempts to link grain and oil sales, there is a larger point: It is wrong in principle. Last year some of the Europeans, led by the French, attempted to ensure their future access to oil through a series of bilateral deals with Middle Eastern and African countries. Americans quite properly deplored those tactics as a subversion of the whole concept of open and competitive world markets. Now the United States is using the tremendous political power inherent in its control over the world grain trade to pursue precisely the same tactic. It is a dismaying reversion to mercantilism.

Next month President Ford will lead the U.S. delegation to Paris for a meeting described as an "economic summit" of the major industrial powers. How does he propose to defend the current Soviet oil and wheat talks in that forum? He is likely to find that the Europeans and Japanese are inclined to view them as a dangerous precedent for deliberate discrimination in world trade. In December, the conference on energy, resources and development is to reconvene in Paris. That one includes the oil producers and the poor countries as well as the industrial powers. Here again a wheat-for-oil deal between the United States and the Soviet Union would generate a corrosive suspicion that the two superpowers were taking care of themselves without much regard for anyone else. The best that can be said for this unwise attempt at Soviet-American barter is that it probably won't work.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Cancer and Viruses

Renato Dulbecco, Howard Martin Temin, and David Baltimore won the Nobel Prize in medicine for their research on viruses, motivated to a large extent by the hope that a viral cause of human cancers would be found, thus opening the way to curing or even preventing cancers. It came as a great shock to many, therefore, when Dr. Temin commented on being told of his award that he thought current research has shown "that human cancer is not caused primarily by an infective virus." It is not an opinion universally accepted: in fact, there are quite a few researchers at work who hope to win a future Nobel Prize by proving that viruses do indeed cause cancer in humans.

When a cell turns malignant, it begins producing monstrously disorderly descendants. The genetic material controlling this newly cancerous cell has somehow gone awry, but why and how is still not understood. When a virus enters a cell it can seize control of its host's nucleus, forcing the cell to reproduce copies of the conquering virus. Dr. Dulbecco and his colleagues showed that such an invading virus could also transform cells so that their descendants showed influence of the virus as well as of the original genetic material.

Drs. Temin and Baltimore revolutionized the entire understanding of the genetic process by demolishing what used to be called the "central dogma," the idea that deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) always passed information on to ribonucleic acid (RNA) and never the other way around. When the independent and simultaneous discoveries of Dr. Temin and Dr. Baltimore exploded this myth, hope arose in some quarters that the key to understanding and conquering cancer had been discovered.

We now know that that was premature optimism; but these advances in fundamental understanding are still towering achievements in the history of molecular biology and well merit the Nobel recognition they have just received.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Britain's Dispute With EEC

There can be little doubt about the hostility within the EEC at James Callaghan's firm demand for a separate British seat at the Paris meeting in December of international economic cooperation. . . . The motions of censure in the European Parliament were an expression of this angered reaction . . . It cannot be denied that the British interest in the central questions to be discussed at the conference is different from those of other members of the Community in the main: This is because of the prospect of Britain becoming self-sufficient in oil within a decade. It is also because British commercial and financial links are far more extensive with the rest of the world . During the referendum campaign it was made clear by those in favor of British membership that this would not, in the British view, involve the Europeanization of British North Sea oil. To that extent the foreign secretary [Callaghan] is being consistent.

—*From the Times (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 18, 1900

FRIEDRICHSAFEN.—The Zeppelin airship made its long expected voyage this afternoon, leaving the balloon hall at Manzell at 4:45. It immediately rose to about the height of three hundred meters. Then it traveled fairly regularly eastward with an east-north-east wind as far as Meersburg, a distance of eleven kilometers, made a wide detour and headed back home to Manzell. It passed over Lake Constance at five minutes past six.

Fifty Years Ago

October 18, 1925

WASHINGTON.—In spite of the radio, in spite of the flivver and improved conditions of hygiene in the rural districts, in spite of the movies even, the trek of the country youth from the farm to the bright lights of the city goes on unabated, and farms by the thousands are being deserted each year. According to figures released by the Census Bureau today, 76,735 American farms have been abandoned during the past five years.



'I Figure Coming as Fast as Possible, Our Jets Would Be Here to Rescue Us Exactly 2 Hours and 13 Minutes Too Late.'

Nuclear Saturday Night Specials

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON.—Anyone who can look beyond his nose can see that the human race is getting itself into one sweet mess in the ever-spreading capability of making nuclear weapons.

The nuclear Saturday Night Specials that will be available to nations on the five continents in the next generation, unless something is done about the proliferation before long, will make the current problems of President Ford, Mayor Beame and Gen. Franco seem tame.

Many countries around the globe have, or soon will have, atomic energy programs. The number will grow. To produce electric power as oil becomes costlier, breeder reactors are being set up throughout the world. From their waste can be extracted plutonium, an essential substance for nuclear weapons. From possession of plutonium to development of a bomb is not a difficult leap for modern engineers.

Things to Come

When H. G. Wells heard about Hiroshima he exclaimed that anyone who understood human nature must conclude that the end had indeed come. Particularly as the United States and the Soviet Union have managed to stabilize their nuclear rivalry, this pessimism has proved unfounded after 30-odd years. Thirty more years of nuclear proliferation, however, may make Wells's comment uncomfortably prescient.

One person who takes no comfort from it even now is Prof. Martin J. Sherwin of Princeton, whose book "A World Destroyed: The Atomic Bomb and the Grand Alliance" is being published this week by Alfred A. Knopf. A definitive work that has taken years to produce, the book deplores the unwillingness of Roosevelt and Churchill, in the first instance, and Truman, in the second, to try to bring Stalin into a partnership in atomic energy, while the bomb was being developed, in hope of averting a postwar arms race.

Prof. Sherwin, who was in town the other day, said in an interview that a similar opportunity is being missed today to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. He was particularly critical of recent comments by Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, which had the effect of calling attention to the important role atomic weapons play in U.S. military and diplomatic policy. After Vietnam fell last spring and uneasiness was felt about the outbreak of hostilities elsewhere, for example, Schlesinger said he would not rule out the use of tactical nuclear weapons if the North Koreans again attacked South Korea.

View of Asians

"How does that look to Asians?" Sherwin asked. "Nuclear weapons were used once by the United States against an Asian nation. Not only that, but in the postwar period nuclear weapons have been an integral part of big-power diplomacy. Eisenhower threatened China with nuclear attack if she did not pull out of Korea. Khrushchev made a similar threat to Britain and France over Suez. Then recently we had Schlesinger threatening North Korea that they had better keep their hands off South Korea if they do not wish to risk nuclear attack.

"So why is it not in the interest of small nations to go nuclear? In that context how can you expect them not to agree to build nuclear weapons? Why is it not in their interest? You are demonstrating with your other hand that these weapons are very much a part of world diplomacy.

"The Nonproliferation Treaty is a step in the right direction. But it does not appeal to many Asians. They say, 'Sure, you don't want proliferation. In Western European and North American hands it can be controlled. But other nations should not have such weapons.'

"Africans and Asians have reacted hostilely. That means to me that ultimately they won't buy it. If the East is going to deal with the West on equal terms, it will feel it needs such weapons.

"We have the bomb and can see the danger of proliferation.

"They don't have it and don't see the danger of proliferation. They are more conscious of the dangers of not having the bomb."

New A-Powers

Prof. Sherwin envisages countries like Pakistan and Japan as well as India and China, which are well on the way, as becoming nuclear powers.

"Japan is not talking that way now," he said, "but a new generation may see it differently. Once the nuclear capability is there as a result of reactors we are in a new ball game. In future years the domestic political arguments in Japan will be different. 'Look,' they will say, 'we have all this plutonium sitting around. Why don't we put some of it into a bomb?'

"I want to emphasize that we have done more to promote proliferation than to prevent it in our actions. I don't mean through atoms for peace or nuclear energy programs. These things are meant to be beneficial and they are. I am talking in terms of the psychological climate created by having used the bomb and then putting it on the diplomatic bargaining table.

"Something like $300 billion is spent annually in the world on military preparation. Most of this is on sophisticated weapons and weapons systems, much of it geared toward nuclear armaments. It is estimated that 20 per cent of the world's scientists are engaged in some kind of military research and development. Only one-tenth of 1 per cent are engaged in what you would call arms control or peace research facilities of one kind or another. It is obvious where we are putting our money."

Another worry Prof. Sherwin has about the spread of nuclear capability is that safety mechanisms for weapons and fail-safe systems are so expensive that many nations will simply forgo them.

"The kind of safety devices we have to prevent the madman syndrome and prevent unauthorized use of the weapons and accidents involve complicated technology and electronics and are very expensive," he said. "It is a significant part of the cost of what you would call the weapons economy or system. It is unlikely that nations that are not as wealthy as we—and we may not be so wealthy in another 20 years—can afford this cost.

"Take these nations that will be getting nuclear weapons on a shoestring—take a nation like India—will they really have the willingness or the interest or the resources to pour into the so-called fail-safe system that we try to sell them? This is one of the reasons for my pessimism and one of the dangers of proliferation."

The only way to solve the problem, he believes, may be some form of world government.

Letters

More Spain Reaction

Spain's "dignity," mentioned by Premier Carlos Arias Navarro (IHT, Oct. 1), has been challenged by the recent European outcry against political repression. It is a hollow word when justifying torture, internments, and prosecutions in kangaroo courts. These are not stately methods.

If a senile and doting dictator with his servile following exacts values from turbulent decades past, continued dismissals of global indignation to Spain's brutal para-legal procedures, assuming "honor" and "decency" are complementary applications of government, will pose ill-afforded risks. Random acts of political vengeance will surely isolate Spain from the international community with negative socio-economic results. And in answering violent radical perpetrations with renewed indiscriminate injustices, the country will move closer to that day of reckoning when the opposite of what was intended shall pass, as order disintegrates and chaos, not Juan Carlos, reigns as king.

JEFFREY MORGEN.

Pont-de-la-Maye, France.

Malraux Views Spain

Snows of Yesteryear

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—On my last day in Paris I lunched with André Malraux and asked that versatile Renaissance génius whether he thought the widespread and emotional interest in Spain's present contest between terror and repression forecast another international crisis over the Spanish succession.

The brilliant French writer's credentials on this subject are good. In 1937 he organized an air legion of foreign volunteers to help the Loyalists fight off a military insurrection which eventually, aided by Fascist Italy and Nazi Germany, crushed the Spanish Republic. Since then Malraux has not set foot on Spanish soil, even when he was a minister for Charles de Gaulle (who had cordial relations with Madrid).

Malraux, although now in his mid-70s, still enthusiastically takes sides on moral issues. He vigorously backed Bangladesh during its independence struggle with Pakistan. He often speaks out against injustice. Neither committed leftist nor rightist in the banal sense, he is frequently assailed by each extreme.

A Divided Left

Malraux believes Spanish workers are still heavily influenced by anarchism and Trotskyism—rare in other lands—as well as by Communism and Socialism. Thus, in case a new showdown occurred when Franco dies, the left might be divided by factionalism, as it was years ago.

And Communism today is less dynamic (although more strongly based) than two generations earlier. No genuine revolutionary éclat now exists. True, Communism has demonstrated new vitality—and right up against the Spanish border, in Portugal. But in Western Europe it is essentially nonviolent if confident, typified by the party of Berlinguer in Italy. It feels it needs no special dynamism because its success is inevitable; that history is on its side.

Meanwhile Fascism is dead, disqualified by defeat. And the biggest political reality of the period before World War II was anti-Fascism. That basic creed had enabled two such different political leaders as a conservative Churchill and a reformist Roosevelt to work effectively together.

Middle Class

Furthermore, Spain today has an extensive, well-established middle class, something that did not exist in 1936. And the Catholic Church, which then constituted a significant ideological force, has changed. Large elements of the Spanish clergy have swung leftward. If some reactionary elements still exist in Spain, there is no longer a monolithic "right."

Malraux reckons that whatever happens after Franco disappears things won't be played out in any way resembling the emotional tragedy of the 1930s when battle lines were fixed for World War II. The two big political factors—Fascism and anti-Fascism—are dead; and Communism has changed in methodology and in its electrical capacity to incite.

The French writer doesn't pretend to discern whether some kind of formal confrontation might erupt in Franco's stead. Should that happen, it could lead either to chaos or to another *Spanish* upheaval. But the existence of nuclear weapons today makes *foreign* intervention just about impossible.

After all, even in neighboring Portugal, Russia has been circumspect about backing the Communist cause and the United States has for the most part discreetly limited its interventions to indirect help via the European Community or even via Socialists and Social Democrats in Sweden and West Germany. No nation is taking the risk of open support for its favorites.

Such circumspection, now shaping up in Portugal, is likely to commend itself even more in Spain—that is, if violence should actually explode there. Nor are the committed young ideologues of the 1930s any longer in evidence abroad. Where would one discover and who could organize another version of the romantically idealistic International Brigade? Where indeed, one might ask, are the snows (or in this case the fires) of yesteryear?

The Centrist

Personally, I am reminded of the experience of a Spanish friend, a distinguished liberal who will play an important post-Franco role and who recently attended a university meeting of Barcelona students. After listening to a heated discussion, he turned to the dean and said:

"This is absolutely astonishing. I am a centrist; in fact I would perhaps be regarded as right-wing in countries like France or Italy or England. But here the authorities regard me as a dangerous revolutionary. Yet your students see no difference between you, who favor the present regime, and me.

"This proves that more than 30 years after our civil war ended the Spanish government has lost the sympathy of the entire younger generation. We fought and govern for nothing."

Humphrey's Last Hurrah

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The idea is gradually but definitely getting around this town that Hubert Humphrey is going to be the Democratic party's nominee for president in 1976. Not so long ago, nobody expected it, including Humphrey himself, and a lot of people closest and dearest to him, including his wife Muriel, opposed it, but for a variety of reasons, it won't go away.

We all know the obvious reasons: The Democrats are divided and don't know what else to do. They have always thought of themselves as the young party of the future, and after President Eisenhower, they bet on the rising generation.

But after the murder of John Kennedy, presidential power reverted to the older generation of Johnson and Nixon, and none of the candidates in their 40s and 50s has captured the imagination of the country.

Steady Drift

This does not quite explain, however, the slow but steady drift of opinion by the Democratic party power centers toward Humphrey. They could have gone to Ed Muskie of Maine, or Fritz Mondale of Minnesota, or Scoop Jackson of Washington, or, if they had been bold enough, to their young governors—Brown of California, Askew of Florida, and Wendell Anderson of Minnesota, among others.

But when Nixon chose Gerald Ford as his vice-president rather than younger men like Elliot Richardson, and when President Ford nominated Nelson Rockefeller as his vice-president rather than George Bush or Donald Rumsfeld, the younger men on his "short list," the struggle for the presidency in 1976 became primarily an old man's race.

In any competition between candidates in their 60s, Humphrey was bound to come to the fore. Like President Ford, he was elected to the Congress in 1948, but nobody in the race now has been more involved or more creative in the political struggles of the last generation, at home or abroad, than the senator from Minnesota, and none of them has more respect and fewer enemies in both parties.

Humphrey is almost everybody's second choice for the Democratic nomination, but since there is no younger popular first choice, except maybe Sen. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts, who is not available, he is emerging as the least unacceptable candidate.

On more positive grounds, if you could take a private poll in the Congress on the person now in the race most qualified by experience, character, ability and personality to be president of the United States, Humphrey would undoubtedly lead the list by a wide margin.

Even if the question were put to the leaders of the present administration, including Gerald Ford and the Cabinet, or to the leaders of the Civil Service or the Foreign Service, the answer would probably be the same. Nobody around here is very happy with the question, but given the likely alternatives, Humphrey has even more private support than public support in the rest of the country.

The reasons for this are fairly obvious. There is no present issue of domestic or foreign policy that has not engaged his interest over the last 25 years. He is still a "big government" man, who believes that the federal government must solve all our problems as a last resort, and this troubles even many of those who like him most, but he knows every card in the deck in this city, and he is still the most engaging personality and the best public speaker of the lot.

The fact that he is ever in the running now is more surprising to him than to his detractors, who are many. For he was very ill last year, and wondered whether his life could be saved, let alone even think about the presidency, and the irony of it is not that he has recovered his health, but that he has made so much progress by giving up and leaving everything to chance.

Humphrey has been a fighter all his life. He struggled desperately for the presidency in 1968, with Lyndon Johnson on his back, and barely lost to Nixon, when he was abandoned over Vietnam by many of his liberal friends.

But after a spell of grieving at Macalester College, where his students more than anybody else made him forget the past, he has come back to the Senate and played the role of mediator and elder statesman.

Sounds Corny

It may sound corny in these cynical days, but it is literally true that Humphrey has come to terms with life and is no longer conniving for the presidency. It would be wrong to say that he is beyond ambition, and wouldn't want to be drafted, but he won't feel amputated, as he did after his loss to Nixon, if he doesn't get it, and this really is his strength.

For the more the others run, the more the people seem to turn to men who don't run, and Humphrey will be there at the convention in Madison Square Garden in New York if his party wants him.

He is our modern "happy warrior," probably the best candidate the Democrats have to argue for their return to the White House. They don't have a candidate, but they have an issue of high prices, high interest rates, and unemployment, and Humphrey is more eloquent on this than anybody in his party.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Chairman
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International Herald Tribune, S.A. au capital de 2.520.000 F. R.C. Paris No 73 B 2112. 21 Rue de Berri, 75382 Paris Cedex 08. Tel. 225-58-93. Telex: 280 850 Herald, Paris. Cables: Herald, Paris. Le Directeur de la publication: Walter R. Thayer
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By-Election for Assembly Seat

Giscard's Prestige, Policies Are Top Issues in Local Vote

By James F. Clarity

CHATELLERAULT, France, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The prestige and policies of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing are the principal issues to be judged here Sunday in a parliamentary by-election considered to have national significance by both the Giscardist government and the leftist opposition.

Mr. Giscard d'Estain, who was elected to a seven-year term last year, had publicly asked that France judge his performance only after he had been in office for 500 days, a period that ended last week. The political leaders in the President's centrist government and in the opposition unexpectedly found that the opportunity for public judgment has arisen in the by-election for a vacated National Assembly seat from the area in and around this industrial city of 40,000 on the banks of the Vienne River, in central France.

The importance being accorded the campaign by the nation's most influential politicians was brought home to millions of Frenchmen last night in a heated impromptu debate that was transmitted live on national television. The somewhat histrionic confrontation, at a meeting hall here, pitted François Mitterrand, the Socialist leader who narrowly missed election as president last year, against Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the highest official in the country in the absence of the President, who is visiting the Soviet Union.

Mr. Mitterrand shouted from the floor of the hall that "Chatellerault marks the beginning of the end for a majority that has not kept its promises." In reply, Mr. Chirac asserted that the government was in the process of carrying out "unprecedented reforms" and attacked the leftists for "enjoying the misfortunes of France and trying to take advantage of them." He added that, several times, France has rejected Mr. Mitterrand's contention that the end of power for non-leftists was in view.

Standing on a chair and shouting to be heard above the catcalls of both leftist and government backers was Michel Jobert, a former foreign minister, whose own political group had nominated a candidate who was eliminated in the first round of the election here. Mr. Jobert, who has hinted strongly that he favors the leftists in the final round of the voting Sunday, said Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's government was losing the confidence of the people.

Also in the crowded hall, but leaving most of the polemics to their political mentors, were the two candidates for the assembly seat vacancy that was created by the death of a centrist member. The candidates are Pierre Abelin, 66, a staunch Giscardist and a Cabinet minister, and Edith Cresson, 41, an economist and official of the Socialist party headquarters in Paris.

Effect Seen

Political leaders of the French left, center and right, as well as independent analysts, feel that the Chatellerault results could affect the President's attitude toward his policies, although the election poses no immediate danger to his right-center majority in the National Assembly. Mr. Abelin, who won more than 49 per cent of the vote last week, is also the mayor of Chatellerault while Mrs. Cresson, a relative unknown in the election district, captured 22.5 per cent.

If Mr. Abelin makes a poor showing in the district that has elected him mayor and National Assembly deputy more than a dozen times in the last 20 years, the result will probably be used by the leftist opposition, and possibly by the Gaullists, to support the contention that the President has lost the narrow margin of public support he won last year, when he obtained slightly more than 50 per cent of the national vote. Some leftists feel that a defeat for the Giscardist candidate in Chatellerault would damage the President's image abroad.

Vittorio Gui, 90, Italy Conductor, Dies in Florence

FLORENCE, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Vittorio Gui, 90, one of Italy's best known conductors, died here last night from an attack of angina.

In a career that spanned nearly 70 years, Mr. Gui conducted many of Europe's leading orchestras. He conducted his last concert here two weeks ago.

Born in 1885, he graduated from Rome's Academy of St. Cecilia at the age of 19 and quickly became known as an innovative interpreter.

He conducted at Milan's La Scala, Salzburg, Leningrad and Moscow before spending World War II in England, where he became director of the Glyndebourne Festival Opera. Later, he conducted at London's Covent Garden, the Edinburgh Festival and for the BBC.

Arnold Wehrle

ZURICH, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Arnold Wehrle, 75, head of the Swiss sports news agency Sportinformation for more than 50 years, has died here, the agency announced today. Mr. Wehrle founded Sportinformation in 1922.

Frank Guthrie

SYDNEY, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Olympic swimming coach Frank Guthrie, 52, has died in hospital here after a long illness.

Kay Daly Leslie

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Kay Daly Leslie, 55, who wrote most of the advertising for which Revlon, Inc., the cosmetics concern, was noted over a 25-year period, died yesterday at University Hospital of complications following surgery for cancer of the pancreas.

Black Nationalist In Rhodesia Is Reported Missing

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Rhodesian police today launched an official inquiry into the disappearance of leading black nationalist Edson Sithole, whose colleagues fear he has been kidnapped.

Mr. Sithole is publicity secretary of Bishop Abel Muzorewa's faction of the divided African National Council.

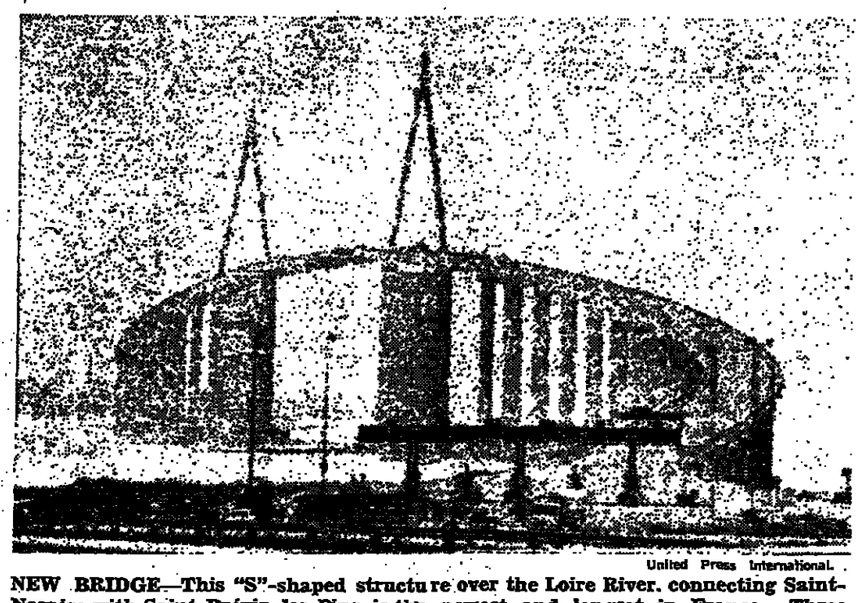
An automobile belonging to Mr. Sithole was found today near the Rhodesian city of Umtali on the border of Mozambique, a police spokesman said today.

An eyewitness has told police he saw Mr. Sithole being bundled into a van outside a Salisbury hotel on Wednesday evening. Mr. Sithole, an attorney, failed to appear in court to represent clients yesterday.

His personal secretary, Piriam Mhlanga, has also disappeared but has not so far been officially listed as a missing person.

Flu in Papua Kills 420

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea, Oct. 17 (AP).—At least 420 people have died in Papua-New Guinea two-month-old influenza epidemic, the government reported.



United Press International.

NEW BRIDGE—This "S"-shaped structure over the Loire River, connecting Saint-Nazaire with Saint-Brévin-les-Pins, is the newest and longest in France. Three years in building and 3,356 meters long, it was to be open to traffic this weekend.

251 Men, Women Draft Basic Law

Constitutional Fight: Lisbon's 'Quiet Front'

By Flora Lewis

LISBON, Oct. 17 (NYT).—While huge crowds are contesting Portugal's fate in confrontations in the streets and in the barracks, an assembly of 251 men and women is plodding laboriously through the task of writing a new constitution.

They are not getting on with their work very well and they are not getting much attention. Yet they have the mandate to draw up the basic law for the future.

They look much like an assembly committed to "construct a new socialist society" might be expected to look. On an ordinary afternoon recently—the daily sessions start at 3 p.m.—there were about a half-dozen neckties in the group; a dozen or so wore suit jackets over turtleneck or open-necked shirts, and there were many polo shirts and sport shirts. Summer has lingered here.

The informality of dress is in sharp contrast to the formality in the meeting hall, on the first floor of the grandiose, domed and columned Sao Bento Palace here.

Although there is not yet a legislature, and Portugal has not had a free one since the dictatorship began in 1926, the members—who have been in office only since June—have settled quickly into the manners and habits of European assemblies. They are lively, querulous, sometimes noisy or angry or funny, and often bored.

Speaker Henrique de Barros, a Socialist (the largest party represented), ruled that Adelino Amara da Costa, deputy leader of the Democratic Socialist Center, did not have the right to reply to a Communist intervention because it was an attack on his party in general partisan debate and not aimed personally. The deputies of the Democratic Socialist Center walked out.

"We had to show our disapproval," Mr. Costa said in the party's caucus room off the huge corridor that runs around the chamber. "And this tactic will worry the Socialists, because we stood up for their democratic right to talk back yesterday, and now they have failed to support us."

Mr. Costa's party sits on the right end of the assembly semicircle. The political spectrum moves through to the left, where the five deputies of the Portuguese Democratic Movement and the one deputy from the Popular Democratic Union, considered extreme left, outflank the 33 Communists.

Varied Behavior

The men and women interrupt with verbal darts: they boo, clap, walk around to gossip, read and snooze.

For an hour each day, "before the agenda," they are allowed free debate on the urgencies of the moment. That is when the tensions, the clashes and the vehemence of Portugal outside come to the fore and the importance of the stakes at issue are made clear.

At the session before last, the speaker warned them that only 30 more meetings were scheduled before the deadline at the end of the year, and there were six more chapters to complete.

They probably will not make it, which means that legislative elections would not be held by February as originally planned.

But then, persistent instability has come to make the chance for early elections increasingly doubtful.

In the meantime, there are no laws but those of the previous regime, seldom enforced, and the government rules by decree, not always enforced.

Commissions' Drafts

Commissions, with representation proportional to that of the assembly, worked the parties' conflicting texts into a single draft for each chapter. That is the basis for the assembly's work of debate, amendment and passage.

Although it has gone slowly, with as much academic as political wrangling, the level of controversy is the merest shadow of the open confrontation of ideology that is wracking the country.

The real conflict in Portugal now is not about what its generous, humanistic new constitution should say, but about who shall have the power to interpret and enforce it. The assembly trudges on; so does the battle for power.

Sakharov Urges Political Amnesty

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 17 (UPI).—Dissident scientist Andrei Sakharov today demanded a political amnesty in the Soviet Union, saying it would "change the moral and political climate" of his country.

In a message from Moscow to the International Sakharov Hearing on violations of human rights in the Soviet Union, Mr. Sakharov said political amnesty would provide "decisive support for the relaxation of tensions in the country."

The three-day hearing opened with the first of 27 witnesses testifying to alleged violations of human rights and hardships of prisoners and patients in labor camps and mental hospitals.

Jakarta Sees A Menace in Timor Crisis

JAKARTA, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik said today that turmoil in Portuguese Timor had reached the stage where it could disrupt stability in Indonesia and Southeast Asia.

At the same time, Indonesia denied, for the second time in 10 days, that its troops had crossed the border from West Timor and were fighting inside the colony, which has been torn by civil war for the last two months.

Official Indonesian sources said that pro-Indonesian forces had taken two towns, Balibo and Maliana, from leftist pro-independence Fretilin troops, as they advanced on Dili, the colony's capital.

Urgent Priority

Mr. Malik said that the restoration of order in Portuguese Timor had become an urgent priority.

"Calm, peace and order must be restored immediately to enable an orderly process of decolonization in the Portuguese colony," he said.

This would cut the flow of refugees coming across to Indonesian territory and eventually enable them to return home, he added.

In Canberra, meanwhile, Malaysian Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak charged today that Portugal has failed to show enough concern for restoring law and order in East Timor.

Asked if he would support a move by Indonesia to annex East Timor by force, the prime minister replied: "I don't think it is Indonesia's intention to do so, so it is a hypothetical question."

In Jakarta, the Indonesian sources said that the two towns fell yesterday to forces of the Timorese Democratic Union and Apodeti, which seeks the colony's integration with Indonesia.

Soldiers Captured

They said that several Fretilin soldiers and a number of weapons were seized by the combined forces.

Their version of the attack on Balibo conflicted with a report from Dili quoting seven survivors of a 60-man Fretilin force. The survivors said that Indonesian troops in a 100-vehicle convoy arrived under cover of a barrage from Indonesian warships and helicopter gunships.

An Indonesian Defense Ministry spokesman denied that Indonesian troops had taken part in fighting, adding, "Indonesia is only helping refugees from East Timor now seeking shelter in Indonesian territory."

Garrison's Loyalty in Doubt

Troops Clash With Separatists in Azores

LISBON, Oct. 17 (AP).—Troops in the Azores were put on alert and a Portuguese Navy frigate lay to near the islands today after clashes between loyalist soldiers and civilian separatists who want independence from Portugal.

The incidents began last night in Ponta Delgado, on the principal island of Sao Miguel, when separatists of the Azores Liberation Front (FLA) ran up the flag of independence.

Unarmed soldiers who tried to lower the flag were stopped by separatists. Armed troops from the artillery garrison in the city then forced their way to the flagstaff and hauled the banner down.

Civilians later rioted in front of the army headquarters and burned the car of the garrison commander. Soldiers were put on guard in front of the barracks.

Reliable sources said that there were divisions among the troops over the issue of independence for the islands. The garrison commander put his troops on alert and the frigate Magalhaes Correia anchored off Ponta Delgado.

Fears of Lisbon Future

There has been increasing separatist activity in the nine-island Azores chain, 900 miles west of Portugal in the Atlantic. Strongly anti-Communist, the FLA has played on fears that the central government in Lisbon intends to impose Communist rule.

The United States has a strategically important air base at Lajes on the Azores island of Terceira. U.S. spokesmen declare that Washington is pursuing a hands-off policy in the independence debate. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is understood to believe that independence for the Azores would be a mistake.

Trouble was also reported overnight in connection with an independence movement in Madeira, a Portuguese resort island off the coast of Morocco. The newspaper Republica reported that troops fired in the air to disperse a crowd opposed to an official said to be linked to a Madeira separatist group.

The problem of imposing government authority in mainland Portugal met with further trouble today as a conservative party ignored the appeal of the civil governor in Oporto to cancel a rally it has scheduled for tomorrow. And government officials here in the capital said they were taking seriously newspaper reports that leftists are planning a coup d'état.

Governor Defied

At a press conference in Oporto this afternoon, officials of the Democratic Socialist Center (CDS) said that their party would hold its rally in a soccer stadium as scheduled tomorrow despite the civil governor's request that the gathering be called off to preserve calm after what he called "a lamentable wave of violence."

An extreme-leftist group has said that it will try to prevent the CDS from meeting.

Meanwhile, government officials here termed as "very plausible" a report of a possible leftist attempt to bring Gen. Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, a former premier, back to power.

The report, published today in the independent weekly O Jornal, quoted military sources in saying it was feared that a Communist-backed coup could occur before the scheduled Nov. 11 independence of the African territory of Angola, which the Communists here want to see ruled by pro-Russian Angolans.

Italy to Try Belgian Caught in U.S. Base

NAPLES, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A 28-year-old Belgian is awaiting trial here on spy charges after being caught inside a U.S. Navy base near Naples, a Navy spokesman said.

The Belgian, identified by police sources as Roger de Bruyeker, of Antwerp, was found inside a naval support building at Agnano in July, but the arrest was not reported. The spokesman said the Belgian was handed over to Italian police.

Figure Held Insane In 'Markovic Affair'

PARIS, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A young Yugoslav who put the "Markovic affair"—a seven-year-old unsolved murder—back in the national limelight was declared insane yesterday by a panel of psychiatrists.

Uros Milicevic had been charged last month with complicity in the murder of Stefan Markovic, bodyguard of actor Alain Delon. Yesterday he was transferred from the Santé prison here to a mental hospital, and charges against him were dropped.

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'Monsieur X,' Who Beat Tiercé, a Suicide

By Andreas Freund

PARIS, Oct. 17 (NYT).—France's most successful off-track bettor, Patrice des Moutis, 56, committed suicide today by shooting himself in the head at his suburban residence in Saint-Cloud, according to the police.

Mr. des Moutis was better known as "Monsieur X" from the years when the identity of the perennial winner remained secret.

Mr. des Moutis, who graduated from one of France's top schools, the Ecole Centrale, as an engineer, was a brilliant mathematician who in the early 1950s began applying himself to beating the horses.

Some 7 million French men and women participate every Sunday in a type of betting, known as le Tiercé, at specially licensed cafes. They buy tickets on which they mark the numbers of three horses in a selected race.

Formula for Combinations

Bettors can pick the order in which the horses will come in, which pays more, or just bet that the three will take the first three places in any order. Two-thirds of the Tiercé take goes into the pool from which the bets are paid out, and one third goes to the state, representing more than 3 per cent of what the Treasury takes in from direct taxation.

Mr. des Moutis always bet on the order in which horses would come in. He applied the formula N X (N—1) X (N—2) . . . with N standing for the number of horses entered—to obtain the number of possible combinations.



Keystone.

Patrice des Moutis
"Monsieur X"

He gave instructions to a string of about 80 friends around the country about which combinations to bet on, modified in such a way as to take account of negative stable intelligence about horses that did not have a chance. The string of friends was necessary because there is a limit—introduced because of Mr. des Moutis's success—on the number of bets one person may place: 60 francs on any 3-horse combination or 20 times the minimum 3-franc bet.

In this way, Mr. des Moutis was reported to have made a fortune of about 30 million francs.

But then his luck turned. At the end of 1973, there was a Tiercé hurdle race here in which a 3-franc ticket netted 13,468 francs for picking the winners in order. The police, who suspected the race was fixed, started an investigation and a year later, arrested the jockey riding the favorite under the accusation of having held it back, as well as five other jockeys, a trainer and 10 gamblers, including Mr. des Moutis under other charges connected with the race. Meanwhile, more than 40 other gamblers have been charged. But the case has not yet come to trial.

Mr. des Moutis stayed in preventive custody for five months, and, as a friend of his, Alain Ayache, who edits a racing weekly in which Mr. des Moutis gave his prognostications, put it: "The humiliation of this was intolerable to him, he was a broken man, I knew he would do it."

The Des Moutis family today released a letter dated Oct. 17 sent to the Paris court handling his case, in which Mr. des Moutis said he was innocent of any wrongdoing in the instances where he was accused and that he was taking his life because 142 days in prison had destroyed him.

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PARIS

Looking at 10 Centuries of Czech and Slovak Art

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (IHT).—"Ten Centuries of Czech and Slovak Art" is a very comprehensive show of over 450 items, beautifully presented in the big showrooms of the Grand Palais (to Dec. 21).

The turbulent and complex history of that part of Europe, and the country's position as a geographical pivot of some of the great movements of peoples and ideas was sometimes favorable to the development of its art—and sometimes quite the contrary.

The baroque spirit, however, seems to be the one most suited to expressing the temper of these lands. A spirit that is above all an awareness of movement, not introspective, certainly, but instead keenly attentive to the complex flow of forces within which it was necessary to navigate and to survive.

Already the Gothic style—of which there are some striking specimens—is marked by an animation that is less the expression of a native exuberance and more the mark of the high winds of history stirring up the land.

The treasures of the church shown here attest to the high technical skill that was, from medieval times, the mark of the Slovak and Bohemian craftsmen. In subsequent centuries this skill found expression in Bohemian glass and is also represented by a collection of astronomical instruments, including a sextant originally made for Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, and later used by Kepler.

Sculptures, paintings, illuminated manuscripts, dazzling monstrances studded with delicately colored enamel plaques like a sun surrounded with apple blossoms, precious objects of all kinds, admirable baroque glass work, so fine and yet so unpretentious, so far removed from the overweening posturing of French royal baroque, for instance—all this comes to one as the testimony not only of a special craft but also of a special sensitivity and intelligence.

The 19th and 20th centuries do not keep the promise of all that went before, unfortunately. Why this should be so I am not competent to say, but that it is so is, on the whole, apparent in the rooms devoted to that period. Romantic or contemporary things tend towards the academic—with exceptions no doubt, but which are unfortunately not very well represented: There are a few paintings by Sima who died in Paris not so long ago. One is entitled "The Return of Theseus" and shows a really remarkable intelligence in the handling of an epic theme. The solution Sima adopted in order to convey the heroic dimension of the subject lies in his treatment of the clouds. And the painting leaps out at one as might the bright eyes of a gifted child in a class full of rather average ones.

I suspect that one problem faced by artists after the beginning of the 19th century is that of the new nationalism. The great art of Czechoslovakia was an international art—Gothic or baroque, it knew no frontier. But with the growth of nationalism a new self-consciousness appears, and weighs down upon the artist—an *obligation* which in fact he should not have to bear. One gets the impression too that in the new socialist state this has not changed. The bourgeois 19th century is still there—even if one paints (or sculpts) farmers and factory workers—because the limitative "loyalty" is still present.

What distinguished Czech or Slovak baroque from the Austrian, for instance, may not be so very easy to grasp or define. But that is not important. One senses the authenticity and the vitality bred out of the land, without any parochial considerations to restrict them. One senses a qualitative difference—something less sweet and more astringent perhaps.

There is in fact a curious survival today of the 19th-century German belief in a folk wisdom—a belief which had the fortunate result of motivating the brothers Grimm to collect their folk tales, but which also had some more sinister consequences when it was taken up at a later date by the Nazis—and this belief, which was once a cult of the "archaic," has now undergone a mutation which is felt to be acceptable in a socialist context. What was once *"das Volk"* as a racial concept is now a concept of class—the people who, it is assumed, have a more deeply rooted identity than the rather more international aristocracy or bourgeoisie. The problem is not a simple one and many worthy questions stand in wait of whoever wants to approach it, but if one has to face it briefly it is perhaps best done by a question as simple as this: "Is Michaelangelo a child of Tuscany—or is Tuscany the birthplace of Michaelangelo?"

The excellent audio-visual presentations, both on closed-circuit TV and on multiple-screen as a film, provide the required historical notions and a striking flow of multi-faceted images



A wood statue of St. Jude by Jan Jiri Bendl (c. 1620-1680).

almost give one the illusion of having been in the country.

* * *

Among other exhibitions currently on view in Paris are:

Stanislao Lepri, Galerie Altmann Carpentier, 46 Rue du Bac, Paris 7, to Nov. 8.

Lepri's imagination is more akin to that of an Ariosto than to the surrealist vein, although he has points in common with both. Here is a large salon in a vast glass house. In the middle is a swimming pool with naked people carousing with walruses on the flowered wall-to-wall carpet. In the background, a family group sits near the fireplace, conversing and doing needlework. Here again is a large pussy cat pushing its way through the tall thick grass. Facing it, with its back to the viewer, is a naked child only half as tall as the cat. Lepri's craft is excellent, and he shows a taste for the precious. His subjects are all bizarre poetic conceits like the ones described, tellingly expressed.

* * *

Agam, Mentor, Artcurial, 9 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to Nov. 8.

The Agam exhibition was inaugurated a week ago with a great publicity splash (Mrs. Georges Pompidou would attend the opening, it was announced) and a lot of lather and blather. "The painter Agam," the press release declares, "in his constant concern with the creation of an art in which all may participate, has permitted two of his works to become the object of an original edition"—*"de haute diffusion"* the French adds, which is an admirable turn of phrase because it uses the prestige of the word *"haute"* as in *"haute couture"* to convey that there will be a considerable number of copies made of the work in question. So what is all the noise about? In 1970 President Pompidou commissioned Agam to design a salon for the Elysée Palace. Agam worked for 18 months with the Savonneries and Gobelins people in order to obtain exactly the 180 shades required for the very large carpet which he had in mind and which then took two years to weave. This work has now been transposed into a serigraphic edition of 900 which, under the name of "Tapigraphie," makes up one half of the exhibition. The other half is a small scale reproduction of a bright stainless steel sculpture ("The Cosmic Eye") composed of a sphere standing on a cube and surmounted by a triangle. As his Mentor, he has produced a vast number of vast paintings which are somewhat whimsical and somewhat predictable variations on the bullfight theme.

* * *

L'Art Indien d'Amazonie, Galerie Urubamba, 4 Rue de la Bûcherie, Paris 5, to Nov. 30.

Sumptuous feather gear of the Amazon indians, headdresses, necklaces, earrings, bows and arrows, blowpipes and darts—a Jivaro shrunken head—all collected last summer in the Amazon.

* * *

Koji Higashiyama, Galerie Yoshii, 8 Avenue Matignon, Paris 8, to Nov. 8.

The interesting aspect of this show is that it presents sketches Higashiyama made for the murals commissioned by a Buddhist monastery in Japan. Two large rooms were to be decorated on all four walls and the subjects chosen were mountains and clouds in one room, the sea in the other. The treatment is realistic to a great degree, but keeps within a blue-green color scale.

AROUND LONDON GALLERIES

Art Deco Sculpture, Editions Graphiques Gallery, 3 Clifford St., London, W1, to Oct. 25.

In conjunction with the publication (by Academy Editions, London) of his book on the subject, Victor Arwas has mounted in his gallery this excellent exhibition of bronze and ivory figures of the 1920s and 1930s. Some figurines are grotesque in their kitsch, but others are of great beauty, and the best very happily evoke the spirit of the Bright Young Things.

* * *

An Unknown Aspect of Winifred Nicholson, Crane Kalman Gallery, 178 Brompton Road, London, SW3, to Oct. 25.

In the 1920s, Winifred Nicholson, then married to Ben Nicholson, had a studio in Paris, where she made a large number of extremely interesting and original abstracts, which have hitherto never been exhibited. Often such rediscoveries are no more than pious exercises in history: but in this case these works have an elegance and freshness to equal the best of the genre at that time being produced by the Ecole de Paris.

* * *

Piazzetta/Knollys, Marjorie Parr Gallery, 285 King's Road, London, SW3, to Oct. 25.

Two traditionalists of fine quality share an exhibition here—Enzo Piazzetta is a sculptor currently preoccupied with dancers at rest and animals in baroque and vigorous movement. In the lower gallery, Eardley Knollys's works on paper have a brightness and elegance about them, almost as though they were painted by a Mediterranean fauve rather than a quiet Englishman.

* * *

Ernest Le Villain, 1834-1916, Kaplan Gallery, 8 Cork St., London, W1, to Oct. 31.

Le Villain, a pupil of Corot, and friend of Lépine and Boudin, was a shy man who passed the whole *of his long life landscape painting*, in the department of Seine et Marne, in Brittany and in Normandy. The resulting canvases are delightful fresh portrayals of the French countryside.

* * *

Clarisse Loxton-Peacock, Frost & Reed Gallery, 41 New Bond St., London, W1, to Oct. 31.

This is Clarisse Loxton-Peacock's 10th one-man show. Over the 16 years since her first show, she has simplified her use of color, composition and the general formal planning of her work. Taking the everyday objects of still-life painting, or a simple nude, she captures the essence of things or people without finicky detail. Her best works, too, are those which are most nearly monochrome.

* * *

John Piper, Marlborough Fine Art, 6 Albemarle St., London, W1, to Oct. 31.

The new works by John Piper consist chiefly of gouache landscapes, with a group of Venetian pieces done as studies for the artist's decor for the Benjamin Britten opera, "Death in Venice." There are also eight large and very important oils and a large tapestry "Foliate Heads," designed by Piper and produced in a limited edition of 18.

—MAX WYKES-JOYCE

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THE ART MARKET

The Subject Was Silver

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Oct. 17 (IHT).—An unusual and fascinating sale of parafory sketches for silver objects took place this week the Hôtel George V. But ering among professionals rly prevented the auction. he 264 drawings came from collection of the Odiot firm were sold by Pierre Cornette Saint-Cyr, a young auctioneer set up his own office in ruary. Getting the collection not only a feather in his it should have been a source considerable pride to the Paris tioneers. Originally, the own- and director of Odiot, Jean ube du Gers, had planned to the collection through Chris- in Geneva. It is significant t a vendor could be convinc- to take his chances on the organized Paris market. His ice also meant that French seums could (and did) pre- pt bidders for some of the icer works.

The story begins in the 17th tury when the Odiots were ning a silver shop. The first ersmith in the family was n Baptiste Gaspard Odiot who ame a master of the guild 1720. His descendant, Jean ptiste Claude Odiot, who be- ne a master in 1785, put the nily on the map. When the nch Revolution broke out, he ned the Republicans and ght as a lieutenant in the nadiers in the Jemmapes cam- gn. In 1792 he was back at ersmithing. When Napoleon erged as the leader of the nch, Odiot created for him silver and ormolu the *style pire*, which was to be imitat- throughout Europe long after first French empire had len.

Wedding Present

Odiot executed the complete let set given to Marie-Louise the city of Paris as a wedding sent. Later he made a cradle their son, the King of Rome. In 1815, he was back in the my fighting at the head of e Garde Nationale against the rman, English and Russian ops encircling Paris. A shrewd siness man, he managed to sur- vive anti-Napoleonic reaction and further develop his business.

In the late 1700s he had begun buying other silversmiths' preparatory drawings. These were probably of considerable use when the *style Empire* eventually passed out of fashion. The composite style of the later 19th century drew on the repertory of all the earlier periods, and the Odiot firm took a leading part in developing this composite style.

As a result, seeing the drawings in the sale seemed much like reading a 19th-century Almanach de Gotha—not terribly aristocratic but very rich. There was an extraordinary series of naturalistic designs executed for Prince Paul Demidoff, the famous Russian collector who lived in Rome. The finest of these was a 1831 wash and gouache of a *saucière*. The design sold for 1,740 francs. There were pen and wash drawings executed for the "Grand Seigneur," the Sultan of Turkey. A design for a dish warmer with a huge bell-shaped lid, also dated 1831, made 2,780 francs.

The entire Rothschild family, including the Frankfurt branch, appears to have commissioned objects from the Odiots. The earliest dated design was identified at the bottom as a "projet pour M. de Rothschild, 1836."

Super Royal

For the Rothschilds the Odiot designers did some of their most extravagant sketches in a super-royal style of rococo inspiration, crowded with putti, flowers and scrollwork. These sketches were surpassed in exoticism in the sale only by the design for a cut cristal waterpipe with silvergilt, made in 1825 for the Shah of Iran. The large pencil drawing of the whole device carried a note saying, "Approved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, March 31, 1825," showing that some of the Odiot undertakings were of major importance. This drawing went for only 986 francs, a price attributable to its total lack of charm. In contrast a watercolor drawing of a detail of the waterpipe rose to 2,350 francs.

But the 18th-century drawings were the most important works in the sale. Several had been made as studies for silver pieces that are today in museums and private collections. Not all had been identified by the time the catalogue went to press, nor had all the actual pieces made from them been traced.

A masterpiece was an actual-size design for a tureen in red pencil. It sold for 8,100 francs. The catalogue said that there were two Latin quotations on the drawing but failed to translate them—the translation might have helped in further identifying the design and the tureen.

A few seconds later a sheet of pen, gouache and wash studies for various pieces came up. Philippe Rheims, the former auctioneer who sold his tenure five years ago to set up an art advisory service, was sitting behind a small desk next to the auctioneer's podium, describing the lots as they came up. In this case he said that the drawing had "certainly" been executed by the famous silversmith Thomas Germain—not "probably for the master goldsmith François-Thomas Germain" as stated in the catalogue. Backing up Rheims's opinion is the tureen itself with Germain's hallmark, to be sold by Christie's, the London auctioneers, in Geneva on Nov. 11. The sketch made 8,100 francs and went to Jacque Kugel and Philippe Kraemer, bidding through an employee. In many cases these two French dealers made fine bargains because so little serious research had been done. For instance, it is a fair assumption that Kugel and Kraemer will be able to sell a design for "six toilet pieces with a fleur de lis, ink and wash, probably a royal commission" for two or three times the 4,640 francs they paid.



The design for a girandole which was acquired by the Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie in Paris.

Among the pieces pre-empted by French museums was an excellent wash and watercolor of a girandole shaped like a woman in vaguely Roman clothing. It was pre-empted at the 2,000-franc level by the Bibliothèque d'Art et d'Archéologie in Paris. The museum's other buys were mostly minor, as, for example, a design for a Louis XIV style candlestick by the 19th-century craftsman Récipon (522 francs). The Inspection des Musées de Province acquired several pieces. And the auctioneer himself bought and gave the Musée des Arts Décoratifs in Paris a large drawing of an early 18th-century girandole. Several U.S. institutions are said to have been interested in the sale; some may have been buying through agents.

Infighting

The backstage infighting stemmed in part from the role that Philippe Rheims played in the sale. It was he who advised the Odiot director, Jean Gaube du Gers, to sell in Paris. To coincide with the sale, Gaube du Gers organized an exhibition of Jean Baptiste Claude Odiot's finest drawings at the George V.

As for Rheims, his name had been pasted out of all the posters advertising the sale by order of the Chambre des Commissaires-Priseurs (the auctioneers' corporation). Rheims could not be considered an "expert"—he is not on the official list. Therefore auctioneer Cornette de Saint-Cyr had no right to advertise even Rheims's presence at the sale.

Then, according to well informed sources, the auctioneers tried to stop Cornette de Saint-Cyr from holding the sale at the hotel—in fact forbade him to do so. They only gave in when Gaube du Gers demanded that the sale be held there. The corporation's objection was that the auction was not worth the outlay entailed—the corporation pays the basic costs and gets a slice of the profit. When they were obliged to assent to the vendor's wishes, they began harassing Cornette de Saint-Cyr with details. There was a fuss over postal costs and a great deal of nitpicking.

But there is a real danger in such squabbles. Cutting one's nose off to spite one's face does not seem to be a sensible way to behave at any time, let alone at a period when competition is becoming more acute. The better organized, more dynamic London firms have a clear advantage over Paris. It seems hardly wise for the professionals to make a vendor and his auctioneer run an obstacle course in order to hold a sale here.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

The Metropolitan Opera bari- ne Robert Merrill, on his first uropean concert tour, is sched- ed to give recitals Oct. 19 at he Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, and Oct. 25 at the Inter Gardens in Bournemouth.

* * *

Verdi's "Simon Boccanegra" ll be given a new production by e Zurich Opera on Oct. 18, aged by Vaclav Kaslik and con- icted by Nello Santi. The cast ill be headed by Norman Mit- mann in the title part, with ntigone Sgourda, Bruno Prevedi nd Bonaldo Giaiotti in other ain roles. Later performances re scheduled for Oct. 21 and 25.

* * *

Two complete cycles of eethoven's string quartets, in x concerts each, are scheduled Paris during the next two onths. The Bernede Quartet gan its cycle at the Salle aveau Oct. 14 and continues to ct. 34. The Vegh Quartet will ve its series of concerts from ov. 18 to 30.

LONDON THEATER

Getting Almost Nowhere With 'Stripwell'

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 17 (IHT).—It takes an unconscionably long time for Howard Barker's "Stripwell," at the Royal Court, to achieve any dramatic momentum. When, finally, the play does begin to move, in the final moments of the final act, it fails to get anywhere.

The spasm of drama lies in the confrontation of Mr. Barker's eponymous unhero, an elderly, ineffectual judge who has suddenly discovered morality through adultery, and a young impulsive criminal who has escaped from detention in order to carry out his courtroom vow to kill Stripwell.

Stripwell, his mind concentrated wonderfully by this confrontation with death, argues for his life by stating the principle by which he has lived. "Surely," he says, "you must draw the line between what you feel here (and he clutches at his heart) and what is practicable." He feels that this is an attitude no reasonable man can refuse to acknowledge.

The answer, when it comes, is predictable—no compromise, act on your feelings. There are signs in the play, just as there were in the Court's preceding play, David Hare's "Teeth 'n' Smiles," that we are to take the events as some larger allegory on the state of the nation, an examination of the sickness of society. But Mr. Barker's play has too many weaknesses to be taken seriously.

It is one of those evenings where the actors spend much of their time talking directly to the audience. I do not care to be talked at by actors. I prefer them to chat among themselves. The reason is that the dynamic of drama lies in confrontation, the clash of character and such subtleties. Mr. Barker wants to get his exposition over quickly; his characters give a rundown of the sort of people they are, showing great self-knowledge or, to put in another way, a single dimension.

This lack of depth and the reliance on a succession of short scenes, some of which have no point other than a farcical one, give an overall impression of muddled haste to the play.

It is saved, and also sabotaged, by that most excellent actor, Michael Hordern, in the title role. Mr. Hordern is a judge at the point of crisis. He has lived his life, as he says, at a distance. He wants to leave his wife and his horrific family: a senile father-in-law who is a Socialist politician grown rich and complacent and an arrogant son, who is a large-scale drug pusher. His chance of escape is provided by a young mistress, a university drop-out turned go-go dancer, who is merely using him as material for her autobiography, which she wants to be rich with experience.

Amid these improbabilities, Mr Hordern gives a marvelous performance as a man determined to live his life honestly but fatally handicapped by indecision and lack of will. Out of Stripwell's cowardice and incompetence, Mr. Hordern makes something wholly endearing; it is this sympathy for his inability to do anything right, particularly for the right reasons, that undermines the purpose of the play.

He manages to achieve a depth of feeling that is absent from Patricia Quinn's calculating mistress, Constance Cummings's misunderstanding wife and Tim Woodward's cocky son. Chris Parr's direction does not impose much coherence upon the proceedings and moments of potential interest—the meeting between wife and mistress, for instance—are passed over hastily.

'Pilgrim'

Mr. Barker's conclusion is precisely the opposite of that offered in "Pilgrim" at the Round House, a musical based on John Bunyan's puritan classic "The Pilgrim's Progress." "The wise man says, he that trusts his own heart is a fool," says Christian in dialogue transferred from the book to the stage.

Such words stand out like jagged rocks on the primrose path that the musical otherwise offered, with the spare and harsh outlines of the original softened and sentimentalized by Jane McCulloch's words and Carl Davis's music. They have not overcome the problem that faces all morality writers—here the devils have the best lines, the best songs and the most attractive costumes.

Not that Christian has much to overcome in this production. Vanity Fair wouldn't even tempt a sinner and Peter Straker, despite his fine singing, effectively robbed a succession of evil figures, from Apollyon to Giant Despair, of any menace. Despite the invigorating presence of Paul Nicholas, the individual bounce of Julian Litmann, and the fluid staging of Toby Robertson, the evening never rises above the mediocre.

Entertainment In New York

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new stage productions:

"Trelawny of the Wells," the "indestructible" play by Arthur Pinero, has opened the season of Joseph Papp's New York Shakespeare Festival at the Vivian Beaumont. Papp, Clive Barnes says, seems to be at considerable pains to demonstrate that the play is, in fact, indestructible. Director A. J. Antoon transposed the play from its setting—London at the end of the 19th century—to New York at the turn of the century. Why, asks Barnes, "Is it merely another example of the Shakespeare Festival determination to do almost anything just as that anything is different?" He points out that Antoon's assistant, Jane Paley, says that the play "is not bound by time and space." Barnes finds this "patently untrue. The essence of 'Trelawny' is that it is a period piece." However, he found the production "beautiful" and Marybeth Hurt "adorable" in the title role.

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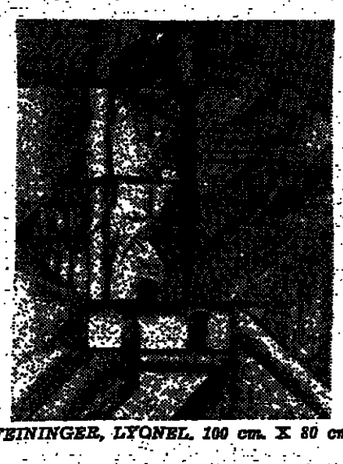
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New York Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 17

—1975— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	Sls. P/E	100s.	High	Low	Last	Net chg'e
42¼	22⅝	AbbtLab .80	17	106	40	39¼	39½	— 1
47⅜	32¼	ACF In 2.40	6	34	41	40	40½	— ½
14⅝	7	AcmeCliv .50	5	33	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
.64	⅛	AdmDg .04e	9	48	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		26	10	9⅞	10	
.64	2¼	Adms Millfs		5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	3¼	Addressog	16	69	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
10	7¼	Advtnr .24e		38	8¼	7¾	8	
23¾	16¾	AetnaLf 1.08	72	310	22¾	22	22¼	
72	57⅛	Ahmans .20	5	34	59⅛	57¾	57¾	
.64	⅛	AimDg .04e	9	48	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
11	7¾	AimEx .77e		26	10	9⅞	10	
.64	2¼	Aims Millfs		5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
9¾	3¼	Adddressog	16	69	8	7⅞	8	— ⅛
10	7¼	Advtnr .24e		38	8¼	7¾	8	
23¾	16¾	AetnaLf 1.08	72	310	22¾	22	22¼	
72	57⅛	Ahmans .20	5	34	59⅛	57¾	57¾	
.64	⅛	AimDg .04e	9	48	3⅝	3½	3⅝	

هكذا من الاصل

INTERNATIONAL

BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18-19, 1975

U.S. Official Seeks to Allay Fears in EEC

Protectionism Charges Called Over-Stated

BRUSSELS, Oct. 17 (UPI).—European Common Market claims that the United States is becoming protectionist are overstatements, America's chief trade negotiator said today.

The remark was made by Frederick Dent, U.S. special representative for trade negotiations, speaking to reporters during a break in a working meeting with Common Market Executive Commission members.

Mr. Dent said, "I think there is goodwill and a commitment on both sides to work toward an equitable solution of these problems so that we can all benefit from an expansion of world trade."

The problems Mr. Dent referred to are U.S. Treasury investigations of EEC exports of steel, automobiles, canned ham and processes benefiting from bounties or grants.

Under the 1974 Trade Act, countervailing duties must be imposed within 12 months if the investigations yield positive results.

Common Market spokesmen claim that the investigations threaten $4.3 billion, or 20 per cent, of Europe's annual exports to the United States. They have also expressed fears that development aid given to poorer regions of the EEC, such as southern Italy, might be labeled bounties or grants.

"The Congress and administration still adhere to the basic underlying commitment of that legislation to negotiate a broadening of liberalization of world trade," Mr. Dent said. He said that the investigations should take their normal course and lead to solutions of "common sense."

Sir Christopher Soames, the Commission vice-president in charge of external relations, told reporters, "Mr. Dent knows my views that there are dangers, not only in the United States, but in the whole world, of protectionism rearing its head at this exceedingly difficult time through which the world economy is going."

He said today's talks did not cover all the U.S. trade relations with Europe but rather technical aspects of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade talks in Geneva.

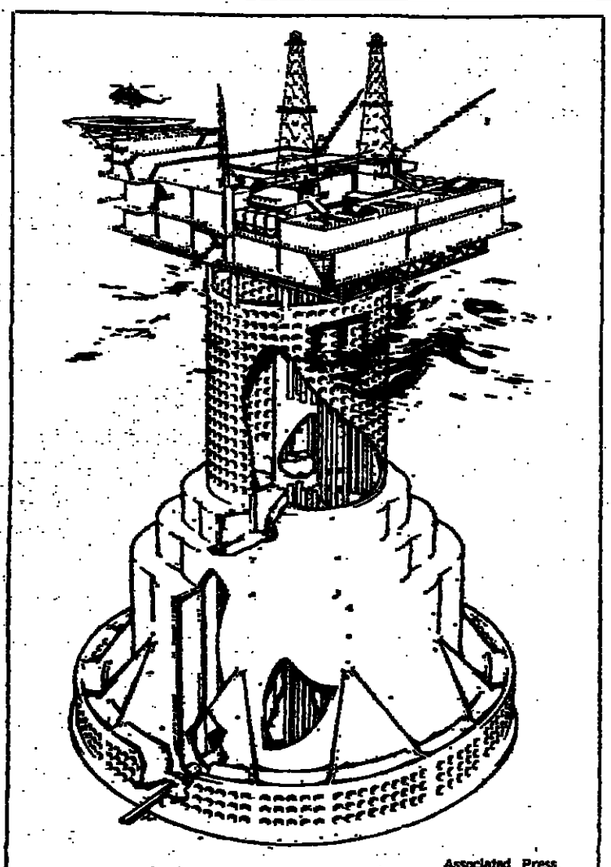
Mr. Dent said he believed both sides had reached "a reasonable understanding that can be communicated to the director general of GATT."

They did not elaborate on the understanding but EEC sources said it concerned a procedural controversy in Geneva about the level on which agriculture questions should be discussed there.

British Money Grows At 26% Annual Rate

LONDON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—Britain's money supply expanded at a seasonally-adjusted 2.3-per-cent rate in the four weeks ended Sept. 17, compared with a 1.5-per-cent increase in the previous four-week period, the Bank of England said today.

Over the statistical quarter ended Sept. 17, the increase in money in circulation and sight checking accounts was rising at a 26-per-cent annual rate, compared with 14 per cent in the previous quarter.



Associated Press.

BIGGEST—Drawing of the world's largest floating structure, a 400,000-ton North Sea oil production platform. The £60-million rig is being built at the Howard Doris yard at Loch Kishorn, Scotland. It will be the master rig for the Ninian field, off Shetland.

Easing of Tight Fed Policy Seen as Money Growth Slows

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—A further, and perhaps significant, move toward an easier monetary policy is likely to emerge in the near future.

Analysts said the latest set of banking statistics, released by the New York Federal Reserve Bank yesterday, clearly show the Fed will have to resort to more "pump priming" if it is to get the growth of money supply back on target.

The New York Fed's data showed the money supply—currency in circulation plus demand deposits at the commercial banks—contracted further in the week ended Oct. 8, falling $900 million to a seasonally-adjusted $292.9 billion.

The money supply only grew at a 1.1-per-cent annual rate in the quarter ended Oct. 8, well below the Fed's growth range of 5 to 7.5 per cent, while in the last year the expansion of the aggregate is lagging well behind target at 4.7 per cent.

Analysts said Thursday's cut in some reserve requirements was obviously prompted by the latest money supply data, and they say it is very likely that the Fed will approve a discount rate cut to 5.75 per cent from the current 6-per-cent level within the very near future.

Although the discount rate is not really a basic tool of monetary policy any more, it does have an important psychological effect on the market and has the advantage of being highly visible, whereas many of the Fed's other operational devices tend to be more technical.

The analysts believe that along with the discount rate cut there are likely to be further technical moves to add liquidity to the banking system on a short-term and permanent basis in the next few weeks.

The degree to which monetary policy has been eased in the last two weeks became more apparent in this week's statistics.

The average federal funds rate was some 24 basis points lower at 5.82 per cent in the week ended Oct. 15, a considerable decline even when allowing for the distortions created by Monday's bank holiday.

The 90-day dealer-placed commercial paper rate—the basis for the widely followed floating prime rate—dropped 30 basis points to 6.53 per cent, although this is unlikely to trigger a cut in the prime rate immediately.

U.S. Plant Capacity

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve Board reported that factories operated at 69 per cent of capacity in the third quarter, up from 67 per cent in the June quarter, but below the year-earlier 79.4 per cent.

U.S. Economy Seen Heading Into a Slump

Expert Says Downturn Will Begin in 1977

By Ann Crittenden

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—The American economy will steam through next year with "all systems go" and straight into a recession in 1977 that will be even more severe than the recent downturn, Michael Evans, president of Chase Econometrics, said yesterday.

The forecaster, who had a better record than most in predicting the renewal of double-digit inflation last summer, said he believed that the slump would be worldwide. He saw a slowdown in real output, more inflation, and sporadic commodity shortages on a global scale beginning in 1977, after a short recovery led by the United States and Japan.

Mr. Evans's prediction was made at a day-long conference on "Capitalism and the World Economy," sponsored by Chase Econometrics and Chase Manhattan Bank. The prediction is based on the belief that the U.S. recovery will be based more on consumer spending than on investment in productive capacity, and that monetary and fiscal policy, which are stimulative in the short-run, will act as a restraint on growth by 1977.

"The only things that could prevent a recession are congressional action to encourage capital formation and a Federal Reserve Bank guarantee that there won't be a credit crunch, and you know what the odds are on that," Mr. Evans told a reporter.

The remark reflected the view of Mr. Evans, and Chase Manhattan Bank, that the United States and the world are facing a capital shortage of historic proportions.

Virtually the only hopeful note struck by the series of speakers on the uncertain and gloomy state of the international economy was a consensus that the United States offers the most attractive investment opportunities in the world today.

Pointing out that this country has the lowest unit labor costs in the world, adjusted for exchange rate values, Mr. Evans noted that "the best place to invest looks like the United States."

He was seconded by Harald Malmgren, former chief trade negotiator for the United States who, pointing to the possibility of global protectionism, told the audience of business executives that "you're safer to put your new plants in the United States—then you'd have the unions lobbying for your interest."



Associated Press.

Gov. Carey, center, with Mayor Beame, right, and state official Felix Rohatyn.

Union Funds Head Off Default by N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—New York City today got the funds it needed to avoid financial collapse.

Teachers' union chief Albert Shanker told reporters he has instructed the trustees of his union's pension fund to lend the city the $150 million it needed to avoid a default.

The $150-million loan by the union will trigger off additional aid from New York State, thus allowing the city to pay off $453 million in debts due today.

Mr. Shanker, who has said repeatedly that he would rather see the city default on its debts than continue its present agony, said he agreed to the loan because no one else—"not the Federal Reserve Board, and no other pension fund—had come forward.

Earlier today President Ford again refused to save the city from financial collapse.

Presidential spokesman Ron Nessen told reporters: "I can say flatly that the President will not take action to prevent a New York City default."

"It is not a natural disaster or an act of God," he explained. "It is a self-inflicted act by the people who have been running affairs for New York."

He spoke after Mr. Ford called his top economic advisers into session. Mr. Nessen said the meetings were informational and not to consider possible federal aid.

He said Mr. Ford had no power to extend aid, adding that "even if he had, he does not believe that a short-term injection of a few million dollars is going to do what is really needed."

Mr. Shanker's intervention came at the 11th hour for the city, whose mayor, Abraham Beame, had been meeting with aides all day to determine how the city should go into default.

The city still could default on Dec. 10 when the funds provided by the state run out.

Mayor Beame and Gov. Hugh Carey have consistently said that without some sort of federal bail-out program the city will collapse financially—and the state would soon follow.

Today's loan keeps hopes alive that the Congress will act swiftly to save New York. But President Ford's stern views raised fresh doubts whether he would approve such legislation.

Merrill Lynch Odd-Lot Plan Is Approved by Big Board

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (AP-DJ).—The New York Stock Exchange, apparently bowing to pressure applied by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc., has repealed the requirement that a 12 1/2-cent-a-share extra charge be levied on odd-lot orders, which are those of fewer than 100 shares.

Beginning Monday, in the absence of the so-called odd-lot differential, any extra charge to customers for odd-lot orders by any member firm will be done competitively.

At the same time, the Big Board approved the first phase of a plan by Merrill Lynch, its largest member firm, to start its own market in odd lots. The approval, similar to one granted Merrill Lynch last month by the American Stock Exchange, allows the firm to execute off the floor, at the market opening, odd-lot orders for its limited-service sharebuilder and monthly investment program accounts.

Merrill Lynch said it hopes to begin that phase of its program on Oct. 27.

Merrill Lynch had proposed on Aug. 29 a multistage program to make its own odd-lot markets off the two exchanges, competing on the Big Board against the sole franchised odd-lot dealer, Carlisle Decoppet & Co., and on the Amex against the specialists, or market makers, in given stocks. A key feature of the Merrill Lynch plan is elimination of the odd-lot differential, or extra charge.

To Trade for Clients

In addition to covering its limited service accounts, the rest of Merrill Lynch's plan calls for the firm to make continuous odd-lot markets throughout the trading day on both exchanges for the remainder of its customers.

Carlisle, acting as a broker's broker, has handled all member-firm odd-lot orders and executed them at a price equal to the next round-lot (100-share multiple) sale. For that, it received the now repealed 12 1/2-cent-a-share differential. This cost was borne by public investors, and took the form of a 1/8-point-per-share addition to the price of a stock purchased and a similar reduction in the price of a stock an investor sold.

At a press conference yesterday, Big Board chairman James Needham indicated that, as part of the other odd-lot changes at the exchange, the NYSE would start negotiations with Carlisle with a view to acquiring its computerized odd-lot processing facilities.

Indicating that Carlisle would be withdrawing from the odd-lot business, he said that Big Board specialists probably would assume responsibility for making odd-lot markets in the stocks in which they currently have responsibility in the round-lot area. The ex-

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)

Stock Prices End Lower Despite Rally

News of Aid for City Fails to Halt Slide

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (IHT).—The last-minute rescue operation of New York City, which teetered on the brink of financial collapse, sparked a brisk rally on the New York Stock Exchange late today, but demand vanished almost as quickly as it appeared and prices closed lower.

"There still is some question as to whether this is anything more than a very temporary solution to the city's fiscal dilemma," Newton Zinder, vice-president of E.F. Hutton & Co., said.

In an emotionally bouncing session, the Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.67 points to 832.18. It was off 9 1/2 points when it was reported that the city had obtained funds it needed to avert default. It rebounded to a small gain within a few minutes, then sank again.

Declining issues outnumbered gainers by about 850 to 490, and volume totaled 15.65 million shares compared with 18.91 million yesterday.

Aluminum Co. of America, which lost nearly 2 points yesterday, fell another 5/8 to 35 3/8. The firm reported sharply lower earnings yesterday.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange declined in light trading. The Amex index fell 0.57 to 83.38.

Syntex, a volume leader, lost 1/4 to 33 7/8, while Houston Oil & Minerals was unchanged at 30 3/8.

The bond markets moved ahead strongly as further positive signs of an easing in monetary policy by the Federal Reserve Bank during the week triggered some aggressive buying.

New York City's financial woes had a minimal impact today, although trading came almost to a halt as investors and professional traders alike generally refused to make any further commitments until the situation cleared.

A fairly vigorous rally got under way late today after default was avoided and prices were up to 1/4 point higher by the close after moving sideways through much of the session.

Federal funds closed little changed on balance in the 5.75-per-cent area, despite Federal Reserve action to drain excess liquidity from the market, while Treasury bill yields fell by three to seven basis points.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures fell sharply on the Board of Trade.

Soybeans were down nearly 12 cents a bushel while wheat lost about 5 cents, corn 4 and oats nearly 2. Soybean oil was down 4 cents a pound, or 50 points, while soybean meal declined nearly $3 a ton.

Italy Ends Deal For Sale of Ships

GENOA, Oct. 17 (AP).—Italia shipping line said today it has canceled the deal for the controversial sale of its ocean liners Michelangelo and Raffaello to a West German group planning to turn them into floating hospitals.

A spokesman for the Italian state-controlled Compagnia di Navigazione Italia said the decision was taken after the Liechtenstein-based group, Tronado Establishment, which made a 16 billion lire ($24 million) bid for the ships, asked a two-week postponement before taking a final decision.

According to reliable sources, Compagnia Italia jumped at the first opportunity for calling off the deal, which had caused protests and political questions after the Tronado group unveiled plans for turning the liners into hospitals for cancer patients to be treated by a controversial microwave system.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Revenue, Profit in Millions of Dollars.

Allis-Chalmers

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	350.3	309.7
Profits	4.38	2.49
Per Share	0.34	0.20
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,087.1	901.1
Profits	21.59	17.66
Per Share	1.71	1.41

Aluminum Co. of America

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	586.9	695.6
Profits	2.88	42.4
Per Share	0.06	1.36
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,739.1	2,052.7
Profits	53.3	138.2
Per Share	1.53	4.11

BankAmerica

Third Quarter		1975	1974
Profits	A	82.65	70.05
Per Share	A	1.20	1.02
Profits	B	82.69	70.14
Per Share	B	1.20	1.02
Nine Months			
Profits	A	218.90	181.21
Per Share	A	3.17	2.63
Profits	B	219.61	181.54
Per Share	B	318	2.63

a—Operating net. b—After Securities Transactions.

Boise Cascade

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	396.9	393.2
Profits	19.67	28.92
Per Share	0.57	0.98
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,081.4	1,119.7
Profits	59.18	85.84
Per Share	1.70	2.90

Borg Warner

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	406.00	462.00
Profits	12.6	11.7
Per Share	0.66	0.62
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,216	1,329
Profits	38.0	42.7
Per Share	1.46	1.24

Caterpillar Tractor

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,293.	1,081.7
Profits	121.6	56.40
Per Share	2.12	0.89
Nine Months		
Revenue	3,747.5	2,860.9
Profits	308.40	152.80
Per Share	5.25	2.67

Eaton

Nine Months		
Revenue	1,169	1,302
Profits	35.63	69.99
Per Share	2.02	4.05

First National Boston

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	8.46	15.93
Profits	10.03	446.00
Per Share	0.70	1.32
Nine Months		
Revenue	34.81	42.12
Profits	1.02	1.20
Per Share	2.88	3.49

Gillette

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	374.3	316.9
Profits	18.41	23.05
Per Share	0.62	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,044.9	900.9
Profits	58.77	69.04
Per Share	1.96	2.31

Johnson & Johnson

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	517.90	493.07
Profits	50.13	43.35
Per Share	0.87	0.77
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,862.3	1,458.6
Profits	144.56	124.06
Per Share	2.50	2.15

National Distillers & Chemical

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	323.3	339.6
Profits	18.4	24.2
Per Share	0.74	0.97
Share Dil	0.69	0.90
Nine Months		
Revenue	911.0	1,069.0
Profits	46.3	68.6
Per Share	1.86	2.76
Share Dil	1.74	2.56

Otis Elevator

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	847.19	946.07
Profits	28.36	29.10
Per Share	3.52	3.63

Seaboard Coastline

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	335.5	358.4
Profits	12.10	30.40
Per Share	0.83	1.40
Nine Months		
Revenue	991.9	1,056.9
Profits	24.83	69.68
Per Share	1.71	4.77

Stauffer Chemical

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	207.64	268.87
Profits	15.63	14.03
Per Share	1.50	1.41
Share Dil	1.45	1.32
Nine Months		
Revenue	710.78	632.24
Profits	75.81	58.04
Per Share	7.57	5.87
Share Dil	7.06	5.44

Trans World Airlines

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	731.6	787.7
Profits	20.8	30.8
Per Share	1.59	2.39
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,929.6	1,869.9
Profits	loss 66.00	profit 4.8
Per Share	loss 5.14	profit 0.26

Western Electric

Nine Months	1975	1974
Revenue	5,015.7	5,482.5
Profits	134.20	214.90

TRW

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	639.80	630.30
Profits	21.70	25.20
Per Share	0.61	0.75
Share Dil	0.60	0.70
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,905.7	1,838.7
Profits	67.40	71.30
Per Share	1.94	2.13
Share Dil	1.87	2.10

U.S. Industries

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	349.1	401.4
Profits	2.67	3.56
Per Share	0.05	0.08
Nine Months		
Revenue	1,013.9	1,207.6
Profits	8.38	32.56
Per Share	0.17	0.92

Xerox

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue	1,025.0	890.0
Profits	79.2	87.8
Per Share	1.01	1.11
Nine Months		
Revenue	2,998	2,541
Profits	263.9	262.3
Per Share	3.33	3.31

Seiko announces a technological breakthrough

The first LC Digital Quartz Chronograph.

The Seiko Digital Quartz LC Chronograph does more than any other kind of quartz watch. You push a button only to change it from a brilliantly accurate watch into a versatile stopwatch. It's just what you'd expect from Seiko. Seiko was the first to market the quartz watch after years of research. Today Seiko is the world's leader in quartz watches with an extensive selection of men's and women's styles to choose from. And we make every part of every Seiko Quartz, except for the battery, to insure impeccable quality control and a superb product. Whatever Seiko Quartz model you select, you get more than just a technologically advanced timepiece. You get the watch that's changing the world's standard of accuracy. Seiko Quartz.



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NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—*Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:*

Commodity and unit	Fri.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	1.17
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	93½	64
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.34	.26
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	213	190
Iron 2, Fdry Phila., ton.	213.92	177.52
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Phil	59-60	114-115
Lead, spot, lb.	2.0	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3⁵₈-6 5	7.9⅛-8.1
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.24½	3.60½
Zinc, E. St L. basis, lb.	3.8½-4.	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y. oz	435.5	4.715
Gold N.Y. oz	146.05	—
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec 31 1931)	764.4	667.5

* Nominal.

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK FUTURES
Oct. 17, 1975

WORLD SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	14.05	14.25	13.92	14.10	14.29
May	14.01	14.11	13.97	14.02	14.14
Jul	13.95	14.08	13.87	N13.94	14.12
Sep	13.98	13.98	13.79	13.94	14.95
Oct	13.97	13.97	13.77	13.93	14.04
Mar	13.98	13.89	13.84	N13.77	N13.92

Sales: 1,742.

WOOL (6,000 lbs)
No sales.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	60.15	61.30	59.50	59.50	61.05
Mar	56.50	57.00	55.15	55.20	57.00
May	54.25	54.95	54.15	54.20	54.75
Jul	52.70	53.15	52.55	52.55	53.10
Sep	51.60	51.70	51.50	51.55	52.00

Sales: 1,001.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Oct	53.80	53.50	53.20	53.40	54.00
Dec	54.30	54.50	54.00	54.10	54.70
Jan	54.80	55.00	54.60	54.70	55.20
Mar	56.00	56.80	55.80	55.90	56.50
May	57.40	57.50	57.10	57.10	57.80
Jul	58.40	58.70	58.20	58.20	58.90
Sep	59.70	59.90	59.50	59.50	60.10

Sales estimated: 1,368.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	6.05	6.09	5.91	5.92	6.04
Mar	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.45	8.95
May	14.98	14.98	14.98	14.98	15.48

Sales: 1,447.

SILVER (5,000troy oz)

Oct	435.00	435.50	435.00	435.20	431.70
Nov	431.80	436.80	431.80	436.80	433.00
Dec	441.00	444.00	434.20	439.80	436.00
Jan	445.00	446.50	439.00	443.20	439.50
Mar	452.00	455.00	445.50	451.00	447.30
May	461.00	461.80	454.50	458.80	455.10
Jul	468.00	468.50	462.00	466.20	462.60
Sep	473.10	477.50	471.00	473.80	470.10
Dec	484.50	486.50	482.00	485.10	481.40
Jan	490.00	490.00	486.80	488.80	485.10

Sales estimated: 6,725.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Nov	62.50	62.50	62.50	B62.25	62.75
Jan	64.40	64.60	63.90	63.90	64.30
Mar	65.40	65.80	65.20	B65.15	B65.55
May	66.50	66.70	66.50	66.25	B66.60
Jul	67.70	67.70	67.20	67.45	B67.65

Sales: 175.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Dec	55.35	55.35	52.50	53.05	53.65
Mar	55.25	55.27	54.15	54.35	55.10
May	55.00	56.00	55.15	B55.10	55.90
Jul	56.45	56.50	55.45	B55.50	B56.25
Oct	56.10	56.10	56.00	B55.40	B56.25
Dec	56.10	56.20	55.55	55.55	56.35
Mar	—	—	—	B55.70	B56.55

Sales: 2,250.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Oct	144.30	145.80	144.50	144.90S	143.00
Dec	146.00	147.40	145.70	146.10S	144.00
Feb	149.00	149.20	147.80	148.20S	146.20
Apr	150.80	151.50	150.30	150.40S	148.40
Jun	153.30	153.50	152.40	152.60S	150.60
Oct	157.20	157.20	157.20	157.20S	155.10
Dec	159.30	162.00	161.40	159.40S	157.40
Feb	162.00	162.00	161.80	161.80S	159.60

Sales estimated: 1,642.
A—Asked. B—Bid. N—Nominal.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	4.11	4.11½	4.03	4.06	4.09½
Mar	4.26½	4.26½	4.17½	4.19	4.23½
May	4.28	4.29	4.20	4.24	4.27
Jul	4.23	4.23	4.16	4.20	4.22
Sep	4.29½	4.29½	4.22	4.26	4.28

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.96	2.96½	2.91½	2.91¾	2.95
May	3.07	3.07½	3.03½	3.03¾	3.07
May	3.07	3.07½	3.03½	3.03¾	3.07
Jul	3.08½	3.09	3.04	3.04¼	3.08¾
Sep	2.95	2.95¼	2.94	2.94	2.97½
Dec	2.82¼	2.82¼	2.80	2.80	2.83
Mar	—	—	—	2.85	2.88

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	5.40	5.42	5.27½	5.27½	5.37½
Jan	5.32	5.53	5.37	5.39	5.49
Mar	5.61½	5.63½	5.49	5.49	5.60
May	5.67	5.70	5.56	5.59	5.66½
Jul	5.73	5.74	5.60	5.60	5.71½
Aug	5.70	5.70	5.60	5.60	5.71½
Sep	5.65	5.65	5.58	5.58½	5.67
Nov	5.67	5.67	5.59	5.59	5.69
Jan	5.71½	5.71½	5.67	5.67	5.75

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Oct	21.75	21.75	21.00	21.10	21.60
Dec	21.45	21.60	20.90	21.00	21.35
Jan	21.20	21.75	21.00	21.10	21.50
Mar	21.75	21.80	21.20	21.30	21.65
May	21.85	21.85	21.30	21.30	21.65
Jul	21.85	21.85	21.35	21.35	21.70
Aug	21.80	21.80	21.30	21.30	21.75
Sep	21.45	21.45	21.35	21.35	21.60

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Oct	155.00	155.00	146.00	146.00	145.50
Dec	139.00	139.50	136.10	136.50	138.50
Mar	143.00	143.00	139.50	139.50	142.50
May	144.00	144.00	140.00	140.50	142.50
Jul	145.00	145.00	143.00	143.00	145.00
Aug	143.70	143.70	143.70	143.70	145.00
Sep	—	—	—	143.00	144.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Oct	437.00	437.00	433.50	435.50	433.00
Dec	—	—	—	437.00	434.00
Dec	440.10	443.50	434.00	439.50	437.00

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (4,000 lbs)

Oct	48.10	48.10	46.97	47.10	47.70
Dec	44.00	44.15	43.10	43.60	b43.62
Feb	41.90	41.90	40.95	40.95	b41.35
Apr	41.80	41.80	40.80	40.85	b41.17
Jun	43.10	43.10	41.50	41.50	b42.67
Aug	42.90	42.90	41.25	41.25	42.75

Sales: Oct 987; Dec 6560; Feb 4480; April 7802; June 5855; Aug 81.
Open Interest: Oct 16455; Dec 12064; Feb 10951; April 3807; June 2830; Aug 986.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	60.50	60.95	60.00	60.90	b59.50
Dec	58.25	58.25	56.30	57.30	57.32
Feb	55.25	55.25	53.35	54.40	54.22
Apr	51.10	51.10	49.70	49.95	50.10
Jun	49.30	49.30	47.75	b48.45	48.57
Jul	49.50	49.50	47.80	48.40	48.37
Aug	46.80	47.15	45.60	45.60	44.22
Oct	44.80	44.95	43.30	b43.30	43.80

Sales: Oct 700; Dec 4382; Feb 4250; April 824; June 308; July 200; Aug 36; Oct 10.
Open Interest: Oct 729; Dec 8508; Feb 6936; April 2312; June 1838; July 1185; Aug 254; Oct 73.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Oct	53.30	53.50	52.50	52.50	s890
Nov	54.95	55.00	54.25	b53.30	55.10
Dec	59.15	59.25	57.70	58.35	59.40
Jan	56.90	56.90	56.00	56.50	56.90
Feb	52.00	52.25	52.00	52.00	52.00
Mar	—	—	—	b52.80	a52.80

Sales: Oct 16; Nov 67; Dec 423; Jan 18; Feb 3; March 0.
Open Interest: Oct 54; Nov 972; Dec 1606; Jan 478; Feb 94; March 60.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	95.15	95.60	93.67	s93.67	95.15
Mar	92.50	93.30	90.90	91.30	b92.40
May	86.90	87.10	84.80	86.00	b85.70
Jul	83.80	83.80	81.50	83.15	b82.35
Aug	79.75	80.10	77.80	79.10	b78.65

Sales: Feb 3347; March 2105; May 1600; July 1150; Aug 388.
Open Interest: Feb 4823; March 3067; May 2545; July 2229; Aug 1029.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy oz)

Dec	146.60	147.80	145.50	146.20	144.30
Mar	148.50	151.00	148.50	149.10	147.50
Jun	153.00	154.00	152.30	152.80	151.20
Sep	157.00	157.00	156.50	156.90	154.30
Dec	160.00	160.80	160.00	160.00	158.70
Mar	—	—	—	163.00	161.40
Oct	—	—	—	148.10	143.10

Sales: Dec. 2,208; March 395; June 75; Sep. 3; Dec. 3; March 0; Oct. 0.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn., over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
Bank and Trust		
Benkam	43¾	46½
1st Bk Sy	40	48¾
1stEmp 5	12	12¾
1st Wn F	1½	1¾
Hartf NC	16	16½
Midl Bks	18	19
Shaw Cp	30	31½
U Va Bks	15½	16
Va N Bnk	14½	15½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	14⅝	15⅛
Industrials		
AFA PrS	5½	6
AID Inc	3⅝	4⅛
AVM Cp	1½	2⅛
Acushnt	1¼	12
Addisn W	8¾	9
Adv Ros	1⅝	1⅞
Alberto	3⅝	4½
Alico Inc	7⅜	8¼
Allyn Bac	4	4⅜
A El Lab	⅞	1¼
Am Exp	37⅝	38½
Am Fini	9½	9⅞
Am Furn	3½	3⅝
Am Great	8	8⅝
Am Telev	14¼	15
Am Weld	9	10
Amfr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	6¼	7⅛
Anheus B	30¾	30¾
Ard May	2⅛	2⅝
ArkWtG	14	15¼
Arvida	4	4½
AsCC Bot	13½	14¼
AtlGas Ld	13	13⅜
Baird Al	4	4½
Balt PrtC	11¾	12¾
Bang Hy	11¾	12
Bkam Rlt	5⅜	5⅝
Bassett F	16¾	17½
Bayis Mk	8½	9
Beeline F	4⅜	5¼
Betz Lab	33¾	34½
Bibb Co	6⅜	7⅛
Bird Son	44	46
Birtchr	5⅛	5¼
Blck Hills	34½	35½
Boroa Int	2	2¼
Boor AH	6¼	6⅝
Braden	4⅝	5¼
Brinks	10¾	10¾
Brks Sca	13¾	14
Brwnins	3⅛	3¾
Buckh M	3⅜	3¾
Buckeye	10¼	10¾
Burn Slm	4⅛	4⅝
CalWSv	25¾	26¾
Campl Ch	13⅝	14⅜
Canrad H	1	1⅛
Cap Swst	4¾	4⅝
Caplin Air	1⅝	2
Cap Tec	2¼	3
Care Co	2¼	3
CenVI PS	11	11½
Chm Lea	8	9
Chesa Ut	8	9
Chi Bridg	80½	82
Chiltn Cp	3¾	4⅜
ChrisSe	105	108
Circle F	1¾	2½
CitznUt A	28⅝	29½
CitznUt B	25	25½
Clark Mf	24¼	25¼
Clow Co	7	7½
Colu Vent	2¾	3½
Comm Clr	15¼	16
Comi Sh	17	18½
Comw Pe	23¼	24
Con Pap	39¾	40¾
Craw Co	8½	9¼
Cross Co	10¾	11½
Cutlr Fed	2¾	3½
Danly M	4¾	5¼
Data Dgn	1¾	2⅛
Data 100	10½	10¾
Davt Inc	29	30½
Decor In	1¾	2¼
DeKlb Ag	24½	25¾
Denhi Oil	2⅜	3
DeLux C	29½	30¼
Det CanT	11¼	12¼
Det IntBr	28½	29½
Dewey El	½	1
Diam Cry	12½	13
Dixn Cru	15¾	15⅞
Docutel	7⅝	8
Doller G	7½	7½
Dorch G	10⅜	10⅝
Dow Jone	25¾	26½
Doyle DB	6¾	7¼
Duskin D	5	5¾
Durlron	16½	17½
Eberln In	3	3½
Econ Lab	27¾	27⅞
ElPas El	10⅜	10½
Elba Syst	3¾	4¼
Elder Bk	5½	6
Elec Nucl	8¼	8¾
Elec Mod	2¼	2⅝
Energy C	4	4½
Entwisl	2	2¼
Equity Oil	16⅜	16⅞
Erie Tec	5	7
Etman Al	15¼	16½
Fab Tek	⅞	1¼
Fingrhut	2¾	3¼
Fst Bost	17⅜	18¼
Fickngr	23⅜	24⅝
Fla WatU	¾	1
Forest O	16	16⅝
Frmigli	½	⅞
Fotomat	13¾	14¼
Frkln Cp	3½	3¾
Frnkln El	6¾	7¼
Frnd Ica	23¼	24
Gen RIEs	3	4
Gov EFin	6⅞	7⅜
Graph Cn	12¾	13½
Green Mt	7	7½
Grey Adv	6⅝	6⅞
Gulf Inist	9	9¾
Gyrodn	3	3¾
Harper R	7¼	7¾
Henred F	15¼	16
Holobm	11¼	11⅝
Hoover	10¾	10⅞
Horiz Res	1	2
Huck Mfg	4⅜	4¾
Huds Pap	23	24
Hyatt Cp	4¾	5¼
Hyatt Int	4¾	5¼
Ind Nucir	3¼	3⅝
Infra Ind	2¼	2¾
Interc En	8	9
Intrmk In	2¾	3¼
Intrnt G	12	12½
InBk Wsh	2⅞	3¼
IaSou Ut	22¼	23¾
Jamsby	10	10¾
Jiffy Fds	¾	1⅛
Joshrn M	13½	14¼
KMS Ind	2¾	3⅛
Kalsr SH	32¼	33¼
KalsSfl pf	18¾	19¼
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman A	17	17¾
Kamps A	4¼	4¾
Kate Gre	½	1¼
Kaysam	¼	1⅛
Kear Tr	5¼	5½
Kelly Vc	11¾	11⅞
Keuff Ess	12¾	13¾
Keye Fib	16	16½
Key CusF	3⅝	4
Kling Int	1⅞	2⅛
Knap Vos	11¼	12¼
Lance In	21¼	22
Land Res	½	⅝
Lin Secst	7	7¾
Log Elrn	2¾	2⅞
Madisn G	11⅞	12¾
Maj Rlty	1⅛	1⅜
Mallkrt	40½	41¼
Manor C	2⅜	2¾
Marb Frt	2¾	3¼
Meyl LP	7¾	8¼
McCor	35	36
McQuay	9¾	10¼
Measur	15	15½
Medtrn	3⅝	3¾
Merid In	1½	2¼
Midlec W	13¼	14
Midld Ca	1⅝	2
Midw Gt	12	13
Millipr	52	54
Milnr In	3¾	4⅛
Minn Gas	18¼	18¾
Miss Vl G	14⅝	15
Mrs S Pie	11⅛	12½
Monf Col	6½	6⅝
Moore P	7½	8½
Moore S	17	18
Motch M	2¾	3¼
Mot Club	3½	3⅝
Muller	9	9
Narrag Cp	5¾	6¼
Nat G&O	7	7¼
Nat Lib	3	3½
N SecRsh	3¾	4¼
Natnw RI	21½	23½
NJ Nat G	10¾	11½
Nielsn A	19⅝	20⅛
Nielsn B	20⅜	20⅞
NoCan Gs	8¾	9¼
NoEOil un	16	16¾
Nortrp Kl	14	14⅜
NW NatG	7¾	8⅛
NW PuSv	17½	18
Noxel Cp	10¼	10⅝
Ogilvy M	17¾	18½
Ohio Ferr	14	14
Oil Shale	3¼	4
Ormont	4⅝	5¼
Otter TP	17¾	18¼
Over NA	5½	6¼
Pabst Br	23¼	23¾
PacGa R	25½	26¼
Palco In	3¼	3½
Park Dr	22½	23
Parks H	2¼	2⅝
Pauley P	4⅝	5
Peerl Mf	14¼	15¼
Pa Enter	14	14½
PrizIOff B	13⅜	13⅝
Pepsi BW	5½	6
Petrolit	93½	97
Pettibon	23½	24¼
Philip L	8½	8¾
Piedmt A	3⅜	3
Pinkrtn	35	35¾
Plan HIB	26½	26⅝
Plastiln	1¾	2⅛
Possis Cp	14	21¾
Prosrp	½	⅝
Pub S NC	9⅛	9⅝
P Bennet	22	23
PutID Cap	3⅜	3⅝
Qual Inns	1¾	2
Ragen Pr	2¾	3¼
Rahall C	3½	4
Raych Cp	235	241
Raymnd	7¾	8⅜
Recog Eq	6½	6¾
Reed Ex	44¾	45½
Robin M	10¾	11⅜
Rosolon	3½	4¼
Rouse	2¾	3
Rus Stov	14¼	15
Sadlier	1¼	1¾
Scan Dat	1⅜	1⅞
Scripps H	19½	21
Sels Delt	1⅞	2¼
Seneca F	2⅜	2⅞
Seven U	29¾	30½
Snep Tls	28	29
SolidSt Sc	7	8
S Cal Wat	11⅜	11⅞
Sw Gs Cp	9¾	10⅛
Sw El Sv	14¾	15
Standyn	11¾	12
Std Regis	15	15¾
Stan Hyd	9	10⅛
Sterlg Str	33⅝	34⅜
Strawbr Cl	20½	22
Sugdal F	3¼	3½
Super El	4½	4⅞
TIME DC	4¾	4¾
Tampax	31¼	32¼
Taylr Wi	11¾	11⅝
Tech Pub	5½	6¼
Techgra	22¼	23¼
Telcom P	31	33
Tennant	23½	25½
Tifny Co	6¾	7¼
Transo O	9¾	10⅜
Trico Pd	24½	26½
Trln OG	2¼	2⅜
Tyson F	14	14½
Un McGil	10¼	10¼
US Bnkrd	4⅜	5¼
US TrkLn	12½	13
Up Pen P	17	17¾
Valley Gs	7¼	8¼
VanD Air	7½	8¼
Vance S	2⅜	3¼
Velcro	7	7⅜
Ventron	18¼	19¼
Wads Pu	6½	7¼
Wahl Cl	17¾	18½
Webb Ra	6	6½
Wecq Dvl	2	2¾
Weight W	4⅝	5
Weldtrn	2¼	3½
Weling M	7¾	7⅞
Well Gar	4¾	5¼
Welsbch	25¾	26¼
Wstn Wtg	1¾	2
Westmd	38½	39¼
Wisc PL	15¾	15¾
Wdwrd L	25¼	26½
Wrlsht W	3½	3⅝
ZionUt B	19	0 2

Bondtrade—Index
(Basis Dec. 31, 1964=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	98.17	87.03	95.60
Previous	97.93	86.56	95.64

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	80½	82½
Am Tob 5¼-88	101	103
Ashland 5-88	71½	73½
Beatrice 6¼-91	103½	105½
Beatrice 4½-92	68	70
Borden 4¾-91	100½	102½
Borden 5-92	88	90
BroadHale 4¾-87	70	72
Carnation 4-88	86	88
Chevron 5-88	100½	102½
Chrysler 4¾-88	48½	50½
Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Cont Tel 5½-88	65	67
Comm In 5¼-88	71	73
Dart Ind 4¾-88	77½	79½
EastKodak 4¼-88	114	116
Econ Lab 4¼-87	74	76
Firestone 5-88	88	90
Ford 4-86	85	87
Ford 5-88	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Gen Food 4¼-82	85	87
Gillette 4½-82	77½	79½
Gillette 4¾-87	68½	70½
Gould 5-87	86½	88½
Gulf West. 5-88	86½	88½
Honeywell 6-86	74½	76½
ITT 4¾-87	68½	70½
I.S.S. 4¼-89	81	83
Komatsu 7¼-90	106	108
McDerm 4¾-87	130	132
Morgan JP 4¼-8	102½	104½
Nabisco 5¼-88	89	91
Owens Ill 4½-87	86½	88½
Penney JC 4¼-87	78	80
Phil Lamp 4¼-93	85	87
R.C.A. 5-88	69	71
Revlon 4¾-93	109½	111½
Revlon 4¾-87	100	102
Sperry 4¼-88	96	98
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	78½	80½
Texaco 4½-88	72½	74½
UnCarb 4¾-82	101	103
WarnLam 4½-87	87	85
WarnLam 4¼-88	71	73
Xerox 5-88	72	74

Currency Rates

October 17, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	S.F cent.	Swiss F.	Dan. Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6365	5.4230	102.885°	60.21°	39r	—	6.8240°	99.75°	44.12°
Brussels (c)	38.68	79.455	15.0887	8.82	5.721°	14.663	—	14.6235	6.476
Frankfurt	2.5890	5.2857	—	58.57°	3.797x	97.24°	6.639°	98.69°	42.90°
London (s)	2.05635	—	5.2755	9.0190	1389.60	5.43875	79.43	5.44375	12.2885
Milan	676.60	1388.80	263.48	154.07	—	356.32	17.485	256.34	113.06
Paris	4.3675	9.0200	171.050	—	6.4928x	166.250°	11.3475°	165.780°	73.600°
Zurich	2.652	5.4525	103.39°	60.41°	0.3933°	100.34°	6.83°	—	44.3°

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 5.9790; Escudo: 26.51; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.125; Schilling: 18.155; Sw. krona: 4.3740; Yen: 302.80; Belgian financial franc: 39 83; Canada $: 0.9735; Hong Kong $: 5.0385.

(c) Commercial franc (°) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (r) Units of 10,000 (s) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	100½	101½	NrgKemBk 7½-87	84½	85½	Beatrice 4½-92	68	90
Asahi 10¼-90	101½	102½	Norsk Hyd 5¾-85	99½	100½	Borden 6¼-91	100½	102½
ASEA 8¼-85	89½	90½	NorthAmR 7¼-79	98	99	Borden 5-92	88	90
Ashland 8-87	86¾	89¾	Ontario 8¼-86	97	98	BroadHale 4¾-87	70	72
Aust.I.D. 10¼-81	101½	102½	Oslo 8¼-86	82¼	83½	Carnation 4-88	86	88
Aust-Swiss 8-87	87	88	Otis-Elev 8¼-85	101¼	102¼	Chevron 5-88	100½	102½
Bk Tokyo 7¾-78	98	99	Owens Corn 9-86	101	102	Chrysler 4¾-88	48½	50½
BPCE 9-82	99¼	100¼	Pac.Light 9½-83	101¼	102¼	Chrysler 5-88	53½	55½
Bergen 8-87	91	92	Pac.Light 8-88	88	89	Cont Tel 5½-88	65	67
B.N.P. 9½-81	101¼	102¼	Papua 9½-83	98	99	Cumm In 5¼-88	71	73
Borregaard 8¾-86	91	92	Pennwalt 8-87	87¼	88¼	Dart Ind 4¾-88	77½	79½
Broken Hill 10-90	99½	100½	Philmorris 8½-88	99½	100½	EastKodak 4¼-88	114	116
Broken Hill 9½-81	101½	102½	Quebechyd 8½-86	99	100	Econ Lab 4¼-87	74	76
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97½	98½	Quebechyd 8¼-86	94	95	Firestone 5-88	88	90
Carrier 8-87	88	89	Queb. Prov. 7¼-88	84¼	85¼	Ford 4-86	85	87
CNE 9¼-85	98	99	Queensld 8½-86	86½	87½	Ford 5-88	73½	75½
CN Rhone 10-80/6	101¾	102¾	Ralston 7½-87	89¾	90¾	Gen Elec 4¼-85	73½	75½
Cons Food 7½-91	82	83	Richardson 8¼-85	100¼	101¼	Gen Elec 4¼-87	83½	85½
Conoco 8-86	94½	95½	S.A.S. 8-85	85¼	86½	Gen Food 4¼-82	85	87
Cont Tel 8¼-86	93¾	94¾	Scanraff 8⅝-88	93½	94½	Gillette 4¾-87	68½	70½
Copen Coun 7¾-8.	81½	82½	Scott 8¼-86	99	100	Gould 5-87	86½	88½
Copen Tel 8½-86	96½	97½	Shell 8-86	94	95	Gulf West. 5-88	86½	88½
Corning 8½-86	97¾	98¾	Shell 7¼-87	90	91	Honeywell 6-86	74½	76½
Cut Harn 8-87	90	91	Skandin. 10¼-82	102½	103½	ITT 4¾-87	68½	70½
D								

هكذا من الاصل

American Stock Exchange Trading, Oct. 17

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div	In $	Sls P/E	100s	High	Low	Last	Net chg
8¼	4¼	AAR Cp	.20	27	3	6¾	6¾	6¾+	¼
5	3½	AAVCos	.28	4	1	5¼	5¼	5¼—	¼
5	1¾	Action	.05e	8	39	4¾	4¾	4¾—	½
1¼	7-16	ADM Industr			4	⅜	⅜	⅜—	1-16
4	6	Adobe	.10g	11	23	12¾	12	12 —	½
4½	2	A&EPlast	pf	4	8	4¼	4¼	4¼	
1⅞	½	Aegis	Corp	6	41	1⅛		1⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2½	AeroFlo	.15e	9	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	½
3⅜	1¼	Aeronca	Inc		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
3	1¼	AhlCap	.08t		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜—	⅛
3½	2	AfterSix	.10	4	7	2¾	2¾	2¾+	¼
5⅝	1½	Aiken	Ind	4	15	3¼	3¼	3¼+	⅛
6½	2⅞	Alaska	Airl	4	31	5⅜	5¼	5⅜+	⅛
3¼	⅞	Alba	Waldn	23	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1⅜	5⅜	Alcoic	.12e	6	2	8¼	8¼	8¼—	¼
5½	3⅜	Alleghy	Airl		23	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
27⅛	21⅛	AllegA	pfC 3		26	20¾	20½	20⅝—	1⅜
2⅜	⅞	AllegA	wtN		29	1⅛		1⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3¾	Alleg	Cp wt		2	4¾	4¾	4¾	
2½	1⅜	Allied	Art		1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4½	1⅜	Altamil	Cp	3	15	3¾	3¾	3¾—	¼
1¼	9-16	Altec	Corp		9	¾		¾+	1-16
6¾	6½	AlterFds	.50	7	14	12½	12	12 —	¼
3¼	3⅛	AMAX	wt		8	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Amco	Ind	6	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
1		AHessLL	wt		87	1⅛	1	1	
7⅜	3¼	Am Agronics		11	2	5⅝	4½	4½	
1⅞	7	AmBusP	.20	8	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅜	3⅜	AmInInt	Pfct	4	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
5⅞	3½	A Israel	.2er	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9¾	7¾	AMalzeA	.40	4	27	15¾	15	15 —	½
9½	8½	AMalzeB	.40	4	6	14¾	14¼	14¼—	⅝
5⅛	27	AmMf	2.70e	4	4	38½	38½	38½	
8	1⅞	AmMot	Inns		40	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
4½	2½	AmPetrof	2	5	11	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
3⅝	⅝	AmPlan	Cp		9	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3¼	1½	AmRity	Tr		2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
2½	1⅛	Am Recreat			17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
4¾	2	ASatEq	.111	17	1	3	3	3	
4½	10½	AmSci	Eng	12	33	13⅜	13	13⅜	
10⅜	7⅜	AmUtils	.72	5	4	9¼	9	9	
1⅜	⅝	AMIC	Cp	7	3	7½	7½	7½—	⅛
3½	1⅜	Anglo C	.12e	7	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
3¼	4¼	Anicter	.16	4	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜+	⅛
6	1½	Anken	.03e	7	5	3½	3½	3½—	⅛
7¾	2⅜	Anthony	.30t	5	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
2⅜	1⅛	Applid	Data	7	3	1½	1½	1½—	⅛
8¼	4¾	ArizCL	.10e	5	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
11¾	6¾	ArmInCp		4	24	15	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
5¾	3¾	Arrow	Elect	3	7	3¾	3¾	3¾—	⅛
6¼	3¼	Aruadat	.49t	11	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9¼	4¾	Arwood	.30e	3	4	6	6	6⅛+	⅛
12	6¾	Asamera	.25	6	54	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
12½	5¾	AshOC	1.20a	9	7	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8¼	4¾	Aspro	.40b	5	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
1¾	½	Atco	Ind	43	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	1-16
1¾	½	AtlcoMfg	wt		4	⅞	⅞	⅞+	⅛
11⅞	5¼	AtlRichf	wt		2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
5⅛	4¼	AtlasCM	B	10	14	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
3	½	Atlas Cp	wt		41	1½	1⅛	1⅛	
22¼	12⅜	Augatinc	.15	5	1	13½	13½	13½	
18⅜	16⅜	Austral	Oil	1333		18¼	18	18¼+	⅛
1	⅛	Auto	Train	20	15	6	6	6½+	⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Auto	Bldg		6	2¼	2¼	2⅜—	⅛
3⅞	1⅜	Autmat	Rad	7	8	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
8¾	4⅜	AvrtmSvc	.20	9	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜—	½
14	21⅜	AvtoSw	.84a	11	1	32½	32½	32½—	½
13⅜	12¼	AVCCp	.10h	4	6	13⅛	13½	13½+	⅛
15⅞	10⅝	Avondal	1.20	17	3	18½	18¼	18¼+	½
6⅜	3½	Aydin	Cp	5	13	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛

B

8¼	4½	BadgrMf	.50	7	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	3½	BakerM	.15f	5	4	5	5	5	
14⅜	11⅜	BanFd	1.12a	5	12	12½	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	BanstrCtl	Ls		26	6⅝	6½	6⅝	
3¼	1⅜	Banner	.06	3	6	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
2¾	1¼	Barclay	.84e	18	6	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜	
5¾	2	Barnes	Eng		3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
5½	1½	Barnwell	Ind		9	3⅛	3	3	
3⅝	2⅜	Barry R	.24t	5	3	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞—	⅛
6¾	4¼	BarryWr	.40	5	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
3¾	2⅜	Barth Sp	.20	9	9	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3¾	1⅜	Bartons	Cdy	25	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
9½	4¼	BasinPet	Cp	8	35	9⅛	9	9 —	⅛
2¾	1⅛	Bell Ind	.08	7	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2⅛	13-16	BelscTR	.06t	67	2	2	2	2 —	⅛
6¾	1¾	Benrus	Crp	7	13	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜—	⅛
4¾	1⅝	Berg	Ent		5	2⅛	2¼	2⅛—	⅛
8⅞	2¼	Berg	Brons	11	25	6¾	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
15⅝	9¾	BrgB	pf1.15		7	13¼	13¼	13¼	
2¾	1⅛	BerrizOmat			7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
9¾	3¾	Bertea	.16b	6	1	6	6	6 —	⅛
3¾	2½	BervenC	.12		1	4	4	4	
2½	1	Beverly	Ent		29	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝+	⅛
14⅜	5¾	BicPen	.36	9	4	10¼	9⅞	10¼+	⅜
25	12¾	BigBear	.20	8	11	21⅜	20⅝	21⅜+	¼
14⅞	5¾	BlkMt	.80a	5	1	12	12	12	
5⅝	3½	Blessings			16	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
3¼	1¼	Blubird	Inc	4	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅜	3⅜	BodinAp	.40	6	10	5	5	5 —	⅛
13	5	BollBr	.20e	9	28	9¼	9¼	9¼+	⅛
14¼	4½	Bowne	.20	6	25	10¼	10	10 —	⅛
17⅞	9⅝	BowVall	.10	235	9	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	
25½	7⅞	BradRa	.10e	7	13	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅛
6½	2⅝	BradfdC	.20	19	182	10⅜	10	10⅜+	⅛
2¼	1⅞	Branch	.05e	30	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅝	3⅜	BrantAr	wt		6	5¼	5¼	5¼+	⅛
14⅜	10	BrascnA	1b	3	15	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
14⅜	10	BraunEn	.52	7	5	13⅜	13½	13⅜+	⅛
26¼	17½	BrewerC	.80	4	432	24¾	21¼	24½+	3½
3¼	11-16	BroDart	Ind	7	1	2	2	2	
10	4	BrooksP	.28	5	3	8	8	8	
3¾	2	BrownCo	wt		10	2¼	2¼	2¼—	⅛
15⅜	8¼	BrnF B	.52b	7	3	10¾	10¾	10¾—	¼
5¾	4⅜	BrwnF	pf.40		1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2¼	¾	BRT RI	.30e		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
⅜	⅛	BRT Rlt	wt		2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
3	1¾	Buehler	Cp	4	11	2⅛	2	2 —	⅛
5⅜	3⅛	Buildex	.32	3	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
12⅝	7¼	Bundy	1.08	8	6	12¼	12	12¼+	⅛
5¼	1⅜	Burgess	Ind	8	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1.40a	5¾	Burnsint	.60	9	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜—	⅛
11⅜	6	Butlerint	.50	3	1	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
23⅛	14¼	Buttes G	Oil	4	77	18⅞	17¾	18⅝+	¼

C

7½	1⅝	Cabicom	Gn	6	48	5¼	5½	5¼			
5¾	1¾	Cagles	In A		3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝			
14	6½	Caldor	.15b	8	13	11¾	11	11¾+	½		
7⅞	3½	Calcomp			7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛		
13½	9	Cal PrtCm	1	17	1	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛—	¼		
4 9-16	2⅜	CalChbA	.25a		34	3	3 15-16	4			
20¾	9⅞	Camplin	.40b		3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜—	⅛		
3 15-16		1¾	CdnExp	GO	11	5	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜+	1-16	
5⅜	2-a	Cdn Homsfd		27	45	5¼	4 13-16	4 15-16	5-16		
4¾	2	13-16	CdnMarc	.20	7	8	4¼	4 —	¼		
6	1	13-16	Cdn Merrill		24	3	5¼	5¼	5½—	¼	
43	21½	Cdn SuprOil			10	3	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜—	⅛	
2⅝	1⅜	Canoga	.10e		7	5	2¾	2¼	2¼		
2⅜	¾	Capehart	Cp			8	⅞	⅞	⅞	1-16	
23⅞	16	Carbon	Ind		4	77	18⅛	17¾	17¾+	⅛	
6⅞	2¼	Caressa	.24		6	4	6¼	6¼	6¼		
83	57	Carmel	1.28b		17	39	76	75⅜	75⅜—	½	
15½	8⅞	CaroPipl	T		6	1	12	12	12 —	¼	
1⅛	⅜	Carr	wt			1	⅜	⅜	⅜		
3¾	1¼	Carrols	Dev			9	3	2⅞	3		
18⅜	10½	Castle AM	1		3	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜—	¼	
15½	11⅜	CasFd	1.20a			3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛		
2¼	1¼	Castleton	In		16	14	1¾	1¾	1¾		
8	2⅜	Castlwd	Int		6	5	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛	
14½	6¼	Cavitron	Cp		10	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛	
38	31½	CanM	pf3.50			z110	33¾	33¾	33¾+	¼	
3⅞	1¼	Century	Fac		35	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛	
3¼	1½	Cartiflex	Cp			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
15-16	¼	Certron	Cp			1	⅝	⅝	⅝		
2½	1	Cetec	Corp	9		1	1½	1½	1½		
4¾	3	ChadMill	.40	10		1	3½	3½	3½		
5	2¼	Champ	Hom			245	2⅜	2¼	2⅜		
6¼	1⅞	Charlr	Med	5		1	4⅜	4⅜	4½—	⅛	
12⅝	8¼	CHB	Fd	57t		3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	¼	
5⅝	2⅝	CHC	Cp	.30t		4	21	4	3⅜	4 —	⅛
2¼	1½	Chicken	Unl			3	1¼	1¼	1¼		
10¼	6¾	Chieftn	Dev	187		6	7⅜	7½	7½—	⅛	
12⅞	2⅞	Child	World	10		1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛	
½	⅛	CIMtlsGr	wt			1	3-16	3-16	3-16		
3⅞	1¼	Cineram				4	1⅜	1⅜	1¼—	⅛	
9	.47b	Circle K	.30		5	8	5⅝	5½	5½—	⅛	
1⅞	⅝	CitIs	Finl			4	⅞	⅞	⅞		
1⅛	3-16	CitMtlsl	wt			2	3-16	3-16	3-16		
13½	8½	CK	Petrolm		7	33	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	¼	
11⅛	5¾	Dixilyn	.10e		5	26	7½	7	7½—	⅛	
33¾	17¼	Dome	Petrl		11	90	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝—	⅛	
24	18½	Domtar	1.60			53	2 20¾	20½	20½—	½	
8⅜	4¾	Donkeny	.30		3	5	6½	6½	6½+	¼	
9½	5¼	Downeys	.20		4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝		
1¾	½	Dunbg	.06e		5	81	5-16	1⅛	1⅛		
25	11⅜	DuplcMd	.60		3	3	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛	
8⅛	4½	DscTst	.25b		8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛	
4⅜	1⅜	Dynicln	.35e		8	13	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛	
4¼	2⅜	DynAmer			8	182	4⅛	4	4⅛		

D

6⅜	2¼	Damson	Oil	23	21	4¾	4¼	4⅜		
37⅜	20	Dastell	.28b	8	3	32¾	32½	32¾		
43	27⅜	Data	Dcumt	4	7	30⅝	30	30	— 1	
6½	2¼	Dataprod		5	5	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛	
8⅜	3⅜	DavMkn	.10e		17	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		
5⅛	3½	DeJurA	.10e	26	2	4⅜	4⅛	4½—	⅛	
8⅜	5⅜	Delta Fd	.54	7	1	7	7	7	+ ⅛	
14⅜	6	DTelEz	.15p	5	37	7¼	7	7	— ⅛	
6⅜	2½	Dexbcp	Am		13	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛	
1⅜	7-16	Diodes	Inc		8	13-16	13-16	13-16	7-16	
16¾	14⅜	Diversey	n	13	39	15⅜	15¼	15⅜+	⅛	
11¼	5¾	Dixilyn	.10e		5	26	7½	7	7½—	⅛
33¾	17¼	Dome	Petrl		11	90	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝—	⅛
24	18½	Domtar	1.60			53	2 20¾	20½	20½—	½
8⅜	4¾	Donkeny	.30		3	5	6½	6½	6½+	¼
9½	5¼	Downeys	.20		4	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
1⅜	½	Dunbg	.06e		5	81	5-16	1⅛	1⅛	
25	11⅜	DuplcMd	.60		3	3	15⅝	15	15 —	⅛
8⅛	4½	DscTst	.25b		8	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Dynicln	.35e		8	13	3	2⅝	3 +	⅛
4¼	2⅜	DynAmer			8	182	4⅛	4	4⅛	

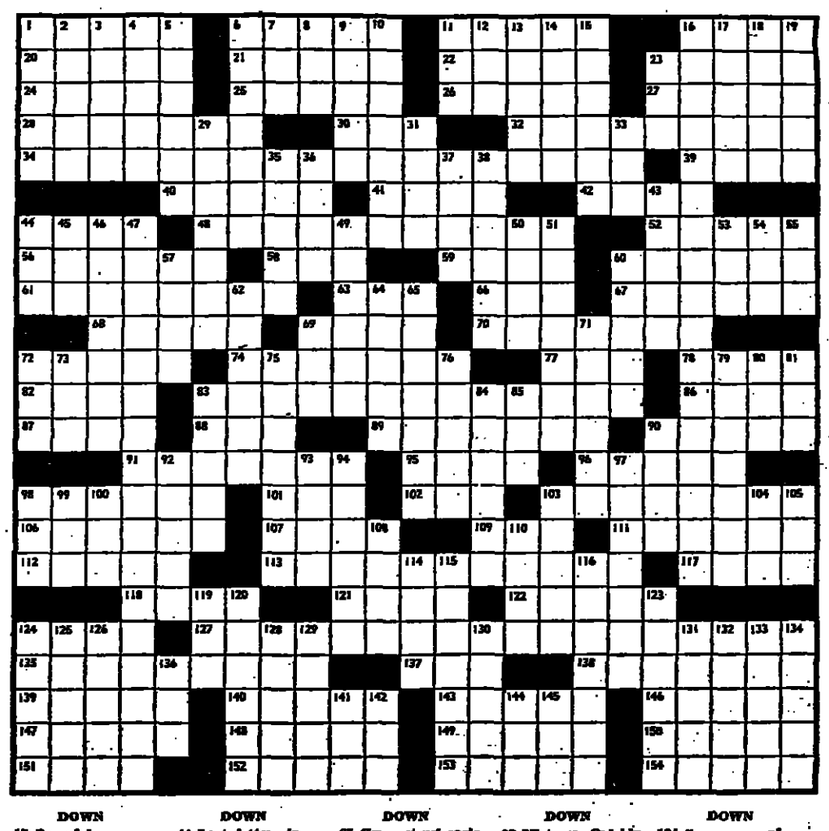
E

18	3¼	EriScheb	.36	14	37	7¾	7½	7⅝—	⅛
16½	8¾	EarthRes	1.	6	36	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
5	1¾	Eastgt	Corp		1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wt		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	Pf		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtA		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtB		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtC		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtD		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtE		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtF		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtG		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtH		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtI		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtJ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtK		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtL		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtM		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtN		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtO		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtP		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtQ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtR		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtS		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtT		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtU		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtV		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtW		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtX		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtY		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtZ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtAA		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtBB		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtCC		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtDD		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtEE		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtFF		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtGG		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtHH		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtII		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtJJ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtKK		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtLL		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtMM		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtNN		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtOO		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtPP		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtQQ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtRR		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtSS		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtTT		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtUU		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtVV		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtWW		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtXX		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtYY		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtZZ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtAAA		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtBBB		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtCCC		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtDDD		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtEEE		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtFFF		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtGGG		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtHHH		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtIII		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtJJJ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtKKK		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtLLL		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtMMM		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtNNN		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtOOO		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtPPP		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtQQQ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtRRR		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtSSS		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtTTT		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtUUU		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtVVV		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtWWW		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtXXX		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtYYY		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtZZZ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtAAAA		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtBBBB		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtCCCC		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtDDDD		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtEEEE		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtFFFF		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtGGGG		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtHHHH		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtIIII		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtJJJJ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtKKKK		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtLLLL		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtMMMM		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtNNNN		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtOOOO		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtPPPP		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtQQQQ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtRRRR		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtSSSS		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtTTTT		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtUUUU		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtVVVV		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtWWWW		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtXXXX		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtYYYY		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtZZZZ		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtAAAAA		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtBBBBB		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtCCCCC		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtDDDDD		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtEEEEE		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtFFFFF		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtGGGGG		1	2	2	2	
3¾	1¾	Eastgt	wtHHHHH		1	2	2		

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by WILL WENG

PAGING MR. TELL—By Frances Hansen



ACROSS

1 Lewis's partner
6 Words for some stocks
11 Seemingly
16 Stop!
20 Four-bagger
21 Florida city
22 Witch's home
23 Hand or rifle
24 Writer Jong
25 Bank citadel
26 Lorna
27 Lofty perch
28 Uneasy
30 Swiss river
32 Absolutely not!
34 Start of an old poem
39 Before "we forget"
40 Efforts
41 Without —— (penniless)
43 Flea to ye faithful
44 Gives the old one-two
48 "Who killed Cock Robin?"
52 Trenchant
56 Like the Dragon Lady
58 Army V.I.P.
59 Closed, old style
60 Literary alter ego
61 Norman Mailer's town
63 Teutonic: Abbr.
66 Wedding response
67 They no longer "cometh"
68 Middle, in law
69 Adored one
70 "What care I —— she be?"
72 "—— a fine lady . . ."
74 Propriety
77 Ship-like clock
78 *Do a Christmas* chore
82 Single thing
83 More of 48 Across
86 Sherman's word for war
87 Porgy's woman
88 Photography abbr.
89 Lively musical piece
90 Laid aside
91 Stewart film, 1936
95 Narrow shoe size
96 Less refined
98 Start of a round
101 —— Moines
102 Schooldays initials
103 Triteness
106 Invitation words
107 Salamanders
109 U.S.-Ont. canals
111 Shelters, as a fleet
112 Greek porticos
113 Barbs of "outrageous fortune"
117 Small shaft
118 Well-known major
121 Layer of tissue
122 Adds spice to
124 Egyptian skink
127 Query re your bones
133 Subway feature
137 Elevator" cage
138 Out —— (unattainable)
139 Eat away
140 Sevens' partners
143 French sculptor
146 Marre
147 Ages and ages
148 Range of central U.S.
149 Muse of song
150 Vergil's shepherdess
151 *"Monkey Trial"* lawyer
152 Kind of goat
153 Facing a glacier
154 Moslem title

DOWN

1 Colette novel
2 Bodies of knowledge
3 Friendly folk
4 Opposite of verso
5 Snakes
6 Prayers
7 Wood sorrel
8 French resort
9 Poe's foster father
10 Sharp knocks
11 Math proof
12 Numero ——
13 Hacienda material
14 Dostoevsky girl
15 Peaceful
16 What Molly Malone did
17 Dike, Emmonia and Irene
18 O'Neill character et al.
19 Bomb trial
23 Houston or Hill
28 Pauline Chapel locale
31 —— ha-Shanah
33 Pirates' gold
35 Chair style
36 Cow-headed goddess
37 Pobble's loss
38 Chinese diplomat
43 Parisian's thanks
44 Last letter, in London
45 Tree-feller
46 " . . . how a book of —— made"
47 Ways for 16 Down
49 Canine world
50 Foot: Prefix
51 South Pacific address
53 Prom locale, often
54 Dutch town
55 Mark or mother
57 —— dixit
60 Mrs. André Previn
62 Deficit
64 Whiffenpoofs' pub
65 Commuters' coats
69 German pronoun
71 Gangster's hat
72 Place for three men
73 Single
75 Part of "Alouette" refrain
76 Coin of Nepal
79 Second court hearing
80 Vestment
81 Kind of wood
83 ". . . to our Creator"
84 ". . . head that —— crown"
85 Sky Altar
90 Emulated Spitz
92 Man's slipper
93 Mistress Quickly
94 Pulitzer Prize book, 1926
97 "—— robins . . ."
98 Headland
99 Mel
100 Hit song from "Sunny"
103 Presaged
104 Ship rope
105 Least old: Abbr.
106 Salek's partner
110 Between dix and douze
114 Sugar: Prefix
115 Arid wastes
116 River and park of West
119 Door or place
120 Prayer
123 Fine violins
124 ". . . —— of snow-white horses"
125 German engraver
126 Dickens' Edwin
128 Miss Doolittle
129 Man from El Paso
130 Cookie flavor
131 "—— Hitle, there s . . ."
132 Betimes
133 Roman 1163
134 Digger's find
136 French possessive
141 Sea bird
142 Place for pie
144 "In excelsis —— !"
145 Freud's concerns

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

P	I	L	E	U	P		F	A	C	A	D	E	S		P	H	O	C	T	S
O	R	A	C	L	E		O	N	A	W	A	I	L		A	R	R	A	N	T
D	I	S	H	O	N	O	R	A	B	L	E	D	I	S	C	H	A	R	G	E
E	S	T	O		D	W	C				G	E	T		E	R	L	E		
		M	I	L	L	E	R	S		B	E	H	E	S	T		I	E	R	
A	L	I	M	O	N	Y	P	A	Y	M	E	N	T	S		O	L	I	E	
C	O	N	I	N	G		S	E	N	O	R	E	S		N	O	O	D	L	E
C	A	T	C	A	L	L		S	O	D	A	S		C	A	T	B	O	A	T
P	T	E	R		A	E	R		D	E	T		D	O	G	H	O	U	S	E
T	H	R	O		W	H	A	T	S		E	Y	I	N	G		S	T	E	S
			S	A	N	E			N	A	S	I								
F	O	H	S		U	V	E	A	L		M	E	L	O	N		K	E	P	T
F	L	A	T	T	I	R	E		A	L	A		S	I	G		A	M	E	R
V	A	R	I	E	T	E		O	M	E	N	S		E	B	B	T	I	D	E
S	N	A	R	L	S		W	R	E	A	T	H	E		A	O	R	T	E	S
		N	S	O		W	I	L	D	G	O	O	S	E	C	H	A	S	E	S
A	L	G		S	H	A	D	E	S		S	T	A	L	K	S				
R	O	U	T		U	S	O			L	E	A		T	A	S	A			
O	V	E	R	D	R	A	W	N	B	A	N	K	A	C	C	O	U	N	T	S
M	E	R	E	S	T		E	N	A	M	O	U	R		H	A	R	T	E	S
A	S	S	E	T	S		R	E	T	I	R	E	E		E	F	F	E	T	E

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Fair
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Cloudy
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable
ATHENS	—	—	Unavailable
BEIRUT	—	—	Unavailable
BELGRADE	16	61	Cloudy
BERLIN	12	54	Overcast
BRUSSELS	11	52	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	12	54	Showers
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable
CASABLANCA	20	68	Fair
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair
DUBLIN	6	43	Fog
EDINBURGH	11	52	Fair
FLORENCE	13	55	Overcast
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy
GENEVA	7	45	Rain
HELSINKI	9	48	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable
LAS PALMAS	18	61	Cloudy
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy
LONDON	9	48	Rain
LOS ANGELES	15	59	Cloudy
MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
MILAN	16	61	Rain
MONTREAL	5	41	Cloudy
MOSCOW	5	41	Overcast
MUNICH	7	45	Rain
NEW YORK	14	57	Showers
NICE	16	61	Cloudy
OSLO	12	54	Cloudy
PARIS	11	52	Overcast
PRAGUE	10	50	Rain
ROME	17	63	Cloudy
SOFIA	14	57	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	9	48	Cloudy
TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
TEL AVIV	—	—	Unavailable
TUNIS	23	73	Cloudy
VENICE	—	—	Unavailable
VIENNA	10	50	Rain
WARSAW	13	5	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	14	57	Cloudy
ZURICH	7	45	Rain

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 17, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.40
(d) Am Express Int'l Fd — $7.65
Austral Select — $2.90

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond — SF785.70
— (d) Combar — SF736
— (d) Grobar — SF521
— (d) Stockbar — SF839
(w) Browninvest — $12.78
(d) Can Gas & Energy Fd — $10.86
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd — $4.56
(d) A.G.F Japan Fd — $6.79

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l — $13.23
— (w) Capital Italia S.A — $8.25
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1.035
(d) Carlibco Open-End — $94.55
(d) Citadel Fund — $2.63
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd — $653.33
(w) Convert Fd. Int. A Certs — $7.34
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs — $11.15
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V — $8.62

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec — SF528
— (d) C.S Funds-Bonds — SF73
— (d) C.S Funds-Int'l — SF68.25
— (d) Energievalor — SF23.25
— (d) Usec — SF845
— (d) Europavalor — SF120.50
(d) Crosby Fund S.A — $4.01

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) C.S. Income Fd — $7.88
(w) D.G.C — $28.89
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.16
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $11.24
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv Fd — $11.00
(w) Europe Obligations — LF1,001

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
— (d) Concentra — DM21.60
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM72.50

FIDELITY:
Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Trust — $50.19
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.39
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $14.12
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $21.94
— (d) Fidelity World Fd — $9.34
(d) Fiducem — BF900
(w) First Int'l Fd — $113.74
(w) First Int'l Realty Sec — $14.59
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $26.86
(d) First Security Geo Fd — $21.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A — $22.16
(w) Fleming Japan Fund — $21.21
(w) Fonselex issue Pr — SF1,756
(d) Formula Selection Fd — SF77.90
(d) Fonditalia — $9.88
(d) Fund of Nations — $4.96
(d) Fund of N.Y (ex-div.) — $9.62
(w) Future Australia Fd — Aus.$7.53

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $10.40
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd — $24.05
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.69
(w) Guardian Gr Fd Int'l — $7.15
(w) Haussmann Holdgs NV — $5.542
(i) H.O.I.T Hobet — $22.87
(d) Icofund — $9.41
(d) Interfin — SF291.05
(d) Interfund S.A — $9.34
(w) Intermarket Fund — $48.71
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.74
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.69
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd S.A. — $37.70
(r) Invest Atlantiques — $27.72
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund — $8.61
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A — $7.52
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $14.34
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $44.54
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.18

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine East. Trust — $40.72
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $27.26
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $12.77

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,536
(d) Kleinworth Benson Int. F — $10
(w) Kleinworth Bens. Jap. F — $17.00
(w) Leverage Cap Hold — $26.79

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:
+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd — SF381.50
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF368.50
(w) Luxfund — $17.99
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $10.50
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.66
(d) Neuwirth Inv Fund — $3.06
(w) N.A.M.F — $62.03
(w) Nippon Fund — $34.51
(w) Nor Amer Inv. Fund — $5.86
(w) Nor Amer. Sant Fd — $8.62
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $7.22
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund — $20.23
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,931
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF1,791
(d) Rentinvest — LF888
— (d) Safe Fund — $4.45
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.65
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF53.90
Share Realty N.V — $14.16
Share International N.V — $4.62

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.48

S.M.O FUNDS:
— (d) CSP Fund — SF23.89
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF4.56
— (d) I.T.F Fund N.V — $7.13
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM90.20

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parton Sw R. Est — SF1,529
— (r) Securiswiss — SF696
(d) Soros Fund — $172.74
(w) Star Fund — $4.87

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor — SF436.25
— (d) Intervalor — SF62.75
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF362.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser — SF183.75
— (d) Univ Bond Select — SF79.75
— (d) Universal Fund — SF68.25
(w) Talent Global Fund — $7.22
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) — $21.84
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.Y — $20.94
(w) Transpacific Fund — $17.26

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF26.25
— (d) Bond Invest — SF71.75
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF74.50
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF7.14
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF75.50
— (d) Globinvest — SF62.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF69.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF237
— (d) Safit Swiss Am. Sh — SF7.47
— (d) Sima Swiss Sh Est — SF180.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlantikfonds — DM16.50
— (d) Europafonds — DM33.65
— (d) Unifonds — DM30.55
— (d) Unirenta — DM42.60
— (d) Unispecial I — DM56.65
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd — $2.66
(d) U.S Trust Invest. Fd — $11.76
(w) Western Growth Fd — $5.76
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,274.52
(w) West Proprietary N.V — $1,428.80
(d) World Equity Orth Fd — $394.27
(w) Worldwide Securities — $31.87
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,191.29

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; SF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

BOOKS

ON THE TRACK OF MURDER

By Barbara Gelb. Morrow. 313 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

BEFORE reading "On the Track of Murder" by Barbara Gelb, I had not realized how desensitized one becomes to the fact of murder as a result of seeing it so often on television or in the movies. It had tended to turn into a dramatic convention, a mere *turn of a plot*. In the better sort of mystery novels the actual murder plays an ever smaller part, the emphasis shifting to the respective characters of the murderer and the detectives.

Mrs. Gelb's book brought me up against the "murder most foul," reminded me once more of the infinitely vulnerable humanity of the victim and the terrible inhumanity of the killer. As Max Lerner remarked, "Literature is in constant need of rebarbarization." Modern life has taught us to think in abstractions, in numbers, and "On the Track of Murder" particularizes those numbers and gives shape and color to those abstractions.

Four small boys, between the ages of 8 and 10, had been sexually attacked and repeatedly stabbed—three had had their penises severed, and all but one boy had died.

Mrs. Gelb captures the full horror of the mutilation of the surviving boy when she quotes the laconic police report: "On April 21, 1972, one Eugene O.G. approached Pfl. Lavendero, 24th Precinct, and said he discovered some youths playing with a black penis on Amsterdam Avenue."

When a quiet, respectable, 57-year-old woman is shot in the back of her head, we read that "her teeth leapt from her mouth and buried themselves in the sand." Such a visualization which could have been achieved only by a writer who was involved in the event itself, has more impact than any sociological or statistical evidence.

When four teen-age boys younger than 16 plan and carry out, for "fun," the murder of a 36-year-old woman, I was shocked, alc=g with the author, to learn that they were simply convicted of "juvenile delinquency" and sentenced to a maximum term of three years in a "training school," from which they could be paroled at any time at the discretion of the school's administrator.

Barbara Gelb did not learn these facts at second hand. She was present during the investigations of the murders. For the first time in the history of the New York City Police Department, which is understandably a bit paranoid about its image, an outsider was permitted to observe *for two full years* the day-to-day work and lives of the members of the highly specialized Manhattan Homicide Task Force. Their choice of their biographer was a very shrewd one: Mrs. Gelb is the author of "So Short a Time," a well-received life of John Reed and Louise Bryant, and with her husband, Arthur, of a definite biography of Eugene O'Neill.

In her scrupulously detailed account of Sgt. Gerald McQueen and his hand-picked squad of 12 detectives, the author exposes the breezy inaccuracies of film and television crime drama. The forensic or scientific experts, for example, rarely proved to be helpful; the same was true for ballistics. Clear fingerprints were unusual, and ballistics evidence, when it existed, was considered controversial. Mrs. Gelb gives a deadpan account of the value of psychiatric assistance when she shows two colleagues contradicting each other in describing the probable characteristics of an unidentified murderer.

The difficulty of getting evidence in a case that *has come* to a dead stop is sometimes enough to drive exhausted detectives to surrealistic extremes. In one instance, a member of Sergeant McQueen's squad suggested that they use a decoy to trap the killer who attacked the young boys. "How can we use a child for a decoy?" McQueen asked. "We can use a midget" the detective replied. "But a grown-up midget wouldn't have the face of a young boy" McQueen objected. And the answer was, "We'll get a Hollywood make-up man to fix him up."

One of the incidental pleasures of "On the Track of Murder" is its intimate picture of aspects of New York City that we rarely see. In questioning the other residents of a seedy West Side hotel in which a young woman was murdered, detectives encountered an "octogenarian who insisted on showing them how he used to do a soft-shoe dance in vaudeville"; "an out-of-work actor whose last job was in an off-Off-Broadway play four years earlier"; a trio of ex-showgirls, whose two-room suite was still hung, in April, with elaborate Christmas decorations—"so cheerful, don't you think?" and a Bulgarian cab driver, who cried when he spoke of his wife, from whom he was separated.

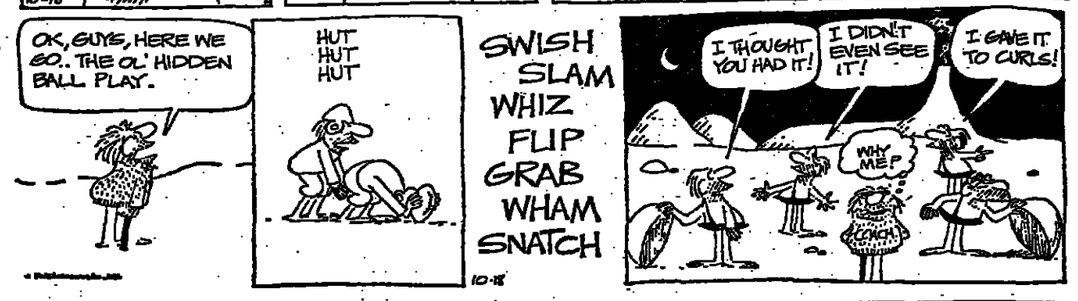
It is reassuring to learn in "On the Track of Murder," that New York City ranks not first, but 13th among unsafe cities. It is heartening, too, to find these detectives, confronted with what must be one of the bleakest views of life, preserving their senses of humor. I particularly like the way one of them parodied official police patois: "When you're closing in," he said, "the perpetrator becomes the male-factor."

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

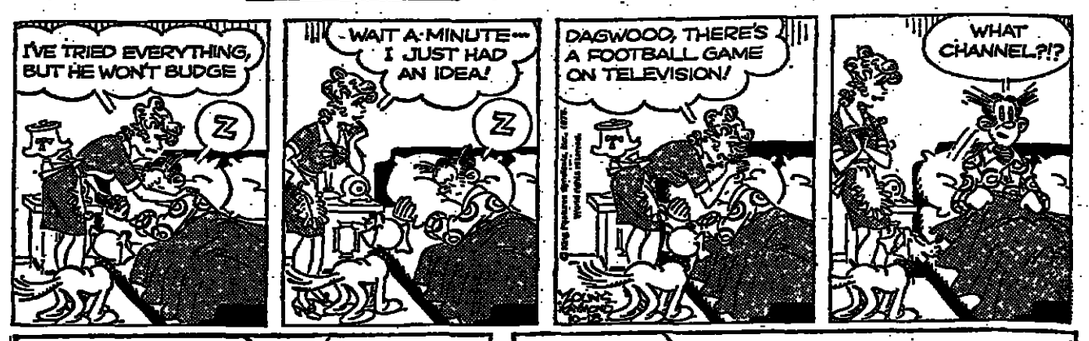
PEANUTS



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BEETLE BAILEY



WIZARD of ID



ANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.



RIP KIRBY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE®—*that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BOMIL

VIILC

DOALUN

GLOANO



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "○○○○○○○"

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: POUCH ADULT INFANT ENGULF
Answer: *Instructed to be tenne*—TAU(GH)T

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

2 Perez Homers Power Reds to 6-2 Victory and 3-2 Lead in Series

From Wire Dispatches

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17— The ncinnati Reds' two biggest sappointments in the World ries, Don Gullett and Tony rez, redeemed themselves last ght with spectacular performances and put the Reds ahead 2 in games with a 6-2 victory er Boston.

Gullett, 24-year-old pitching, e and the man manager Sparky nderson says will surely be in e Hall of Fame once he starts aving, overpowered the Red x with the kind of fastball ayers call wall-to-wall heat.

Gullett allowed only two hits ntil two were out in the ninth. *Three straight hits and a Boston* n brought in Rawly Eastwick ho struck out Rico Petrocelli on ree pitches to end the game. Gullett had a one-hitter through ven innings as Boston either fanned or flied out on the left-hander's rising blazers. Gullett retired 23 of 24 batters in one stretch.

Slump Is Broken

Perez, in an 0-for-15 slump, hit two homers and drove in four runs off Boston starter Reggie Cleveland. It was more support than Gullett needed.

The series, which produced four straight close games before last night's, returns to Boston's Fenway Park tomorrow for the sixth game. Boston's Bill Lee will oppose Jack Billingham.

A difference in the quality of outfield play caused a probable swing of two runs toward Boston in the first inning.

Denny Doyle hit what looked like a routine ground-ball double to the rightfield corner, but Ken Griffey, playing far from the line, dug the ball out slowly. Doyle reached third and scored on a Carl Yastrzemski fly.

Cincinnati threatened in its turn at bat. Pete Rose and Joe Morgan singled and Morgan stole second as Rose held third. John Bench hit a soft liner to left, but Juan Beniquez made a knee-high running catch and pegged Rose out at home by 10 feet to end the inning for Reggie Cleveland.

Boston, which could easily have trailed, led 1-0.

'Score to Settle'

Don Gullett, who said he had a "score to settle" with the Red Sox after the way they kept him *in hot water and finally* knocked him out in Boston Sunday, had the blurred fastball and devilish slider that are his trademark. Working quickly, he sipped through the Sox order for three innings, striking out three and allowing only Doyle's hit.

Cleveland, far from overpowering, worked the corners with curves and benefited from a nice leaping catch by Doyle of a Griffey liner with a man on to end the third.

Tony Perez, booted in his first at bat *by the fickle crowd* that forgot his nine straight years of 90 or more RBI and booed his 0-for-15 series performance, hit a homer to start the fourth.

Fast Ball Too High

The 390-foot line drive to left, tying the game 1-1, came on the first pitch after Bench lined out to third. Cleveland, flirting with the bottom edge of the strike zone on most pitches, threw a fast ball too high.

Cleveland kept his head in the mouth of the Big Red Cannon and survived the big boys through four and two-third innings, but Gullett finally made his own break with a fifth-inning single to center.

After Gullett chased two pitches in the dirt, Cleveland threw a fat 0-2 strike. Gullett, who once scored 72 points in a high school football game (11 touchdowns and six extra points) rapped the pitch sharply. Rose punched an 0-1 pitch inches far to left for an RBI double and a 2-1 Cincinnati lead.

Gullett, already throwing smoke, turned on the vapor, setting down his 15th and 16th men in a row before walking Beniquez. Doyle grounded out ending Boston sixth.

In their half of the sixth, the Reds rattled Cleveland right out of the game with one of their best exhibitions of "terror tactics" based on speed and power. The Boston pitcher, who had faced only four batters in the series as a relief pitcher Tuesday night, invited big trouble by walking the first batter, who happened to be Morgan.

Throws to First Base

Putting Morgan on base is not recommended procedure because the 32-year-old Texan stole 68 bases in 78 attempts this season, plus four straight in the playoff for the National League pennant. Worse, Cleveland acknowledged Little Joe's credentials by throwing over to first base seven times before throwing a strike to the next batter, Bench.

Morgan, making the most of his role, kept taking wider leads off the bag and Cleveland kept throwing over, trying either to pick him off or drive him back. He did neither, but he did throw over to the base four more times before delivering again to the waiting Bench. On that pitch, Morgan was running, but he had to go back when Bench fouled the ball, so the cat-and-mouse game started again.

This time, Cleveland made five tosses to the bag without trapping Morgan, so he now had made 16 *throws to first base* and only two to the plate. Finally, he made pitch No. 3 to the plate.

Through the Hole

Bench bounced it to the right side toward Doyle, but the second baseman had started to move toward second base as Morgan broke from first and the ball skipped right through his normal spot for a single. Morgan, meanwhile, slid into third base beneath an overthrow that bounced off the box-seat fronting.

"I lost the ball," Doyle said later, and he also lost a chance for a key double play.

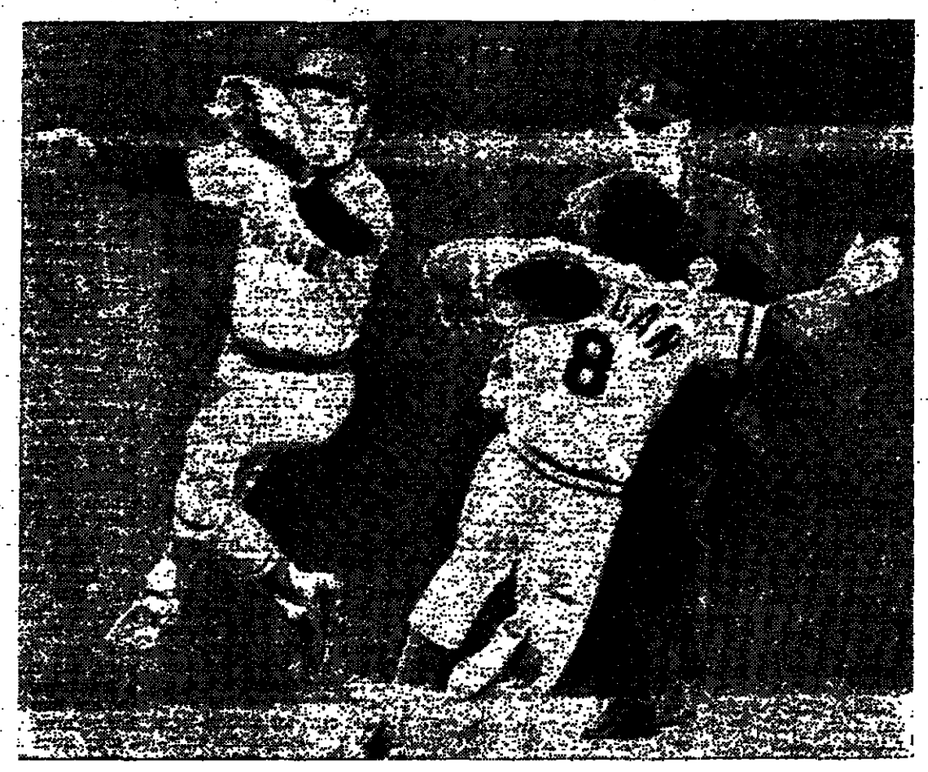
Now Morgan was on third, Bench on second and the revived Perez at the plate. And Cleveland, having lost his match of wits, was about to lose his place in the ball game. His 2-ball, 1-strike pitch to Perez proved to be his last one as Perez drove it high and deep beyond the left-field fence.

Cincinnati scored a sixth run in the eighth around two walks (one to Peres on four pitches when he wanted to go for a series record-tying third homer) and Dave Concepcion's sacrifice fly.

Gullett, to the crowd's disappointment, did not get the last out, yielding singles to Yastrzemski and Fisk and an RBI double to Fred Lynn after two were out. Reliever Eastwick nailed down Gullett's first series triumph.



AP.
Reds' Tony Perez, left, ends 0-for-15 slump with fourth-inning home run, first of two in game.



UPI.
Reds' Joe Morgan steals second in first inning as Denny Doyle waits for ball (left). At right, the Reds' speedster arrives at third in sixth inning as Rico Petrocelli leaps for ball.
AP.



Fifth Game Box Score

CINCINNATI (N)	ab	r	h	bi	BOSTON (A)	ab	r	h	bi
Rose, 3b	3	0	2	1	Beniquez, lf	3	0	0	0
Griffey, rf	4	0	1	0	Doyle, 2b	4	1	1	0
Morgan, 2b	3	1	1	0	Yastrzemski, 1b	3	1	1	1
Bench, c	3	2	1	0	Fisk, c	4	0	1	0
Perez, 1b	3	2	2	4	Lynn, cf	4	0	1	1
Foster, lf	4	0	0	0	Petrocelli, 3b	4	0	0	0
Concepcion, ss	2	0	0	1	Evans, rf	3	0	1	0
Geronimo, cf	4	0	0	0	Burleson, ss	3	0	0	0
Gullett, p	3	1	1	0	Cleveland, p	2	0	0	0
Zasrwick, p	0	0	0	0	Willoughby, p	0	0	0	0
					Griffin, ph	1	0	0	0
					Foli, p	0	0	0	0
					Segui, p	0	0	0	0
TOTALS	29	6	8	6	TOTALS	31	2	5	2

Boston	100	000	001—2
Cincinnati	040	112	03x—6

Double-plays—Boston 2. Left on base—Boston 4, Cincinnati 5. 3b—Rose, Lynn. 2b—Doyle. Home runs—Perez 2. Stolen bases—Morgan, Concepcion. Sacrifice flies—Yastrzemski, Concepcion.

	ip	h	r	er	bb	so
Cleveland (L,0-1)	5	7	5	5	2	3
Willoughby	2	1	0	0	0	1
Foli	0	0	1	1	2	0
Segui	1	0	0	0	0	0
Gullett (W,1-1)	8 2/3	5	2	2	1	7
Eastwick	1/3	0	0	0	0	1

Save—Eastwick (1). Hit by pitch—Concepcion (by Willoughby).

Time—2:23.

Attendance—56,393.

Forecasts on the Weekend in Pro Football

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (NYT).—Here is a preview of National Football League games being played Sunday and Monday, with won-lost records in parentheses:

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Oakland (3-1) at Cincinnati (4-0)—Despite a strained knee, Ken Stabler will start at quarterback for the Raiders. Because of other injuries, rookie Charles Phillips gets his first start at safety. He was an All-American at Southern Cal. Essex Johnson is a regular again in the Bengals' backfield. Favorite: Cincinnati by 3.

Baltimore (1-3) at New England (0-4)—The Colts have lost to the Raiders, Rams and Bills but were not embarrassed. Jim Plunkett's pass-completion percentage for the Pats, 34.1, is bound to improve. Mack Herron is averaging 5.2 yards a carry. Favorite: New England by 1.

Kansas City (1-3) at San Diego (0-4)—The Chiefs' rout of the Raiders was nice for morale but also costly. Marv Upshaw, their best defensive lineman, is out for the season. The Charger defense has allowed only one touchdown in the last two games to the Raiders and Rams. Favorite: Kansas City by 4.

Miami (3-1) at New York (2-2)—Fran Tarkenton exposed jet defensive weaknesses, which Dolphins' coach Don Shula is certain to note. But what a great spot for a Jet upset. Don Nottingham, Larry Csonka's successor, is No. 2 among conference rushers, but well behind O.J. Simpson. Favorite: Miami by 1.

Cleveland (0-4) at Denver (2-2)—They're spoiled in Cleveland, where this is the Browns' third losing season in 29 years. Discontent is rampant. The Broncos' Otis Armstrong is hurt again. Rick Upchurch, the 170-pound rookie wide receiver, is a find. Favorite: Denver by 11.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Atlanta (2-2) at Los Angeles (3-1)—The Rams' best running back, Lawrence McCutcheon, was hurt in practice and may not play. Imagine! If the Falcons win they will be tied for the division lead. Favorite: Los Angeles by 12.

Detroit (3-1) at Minnesota (4-0)—The Lions' three victories came over teams whose won-lost record is 3-9. Bill Munson will be the quarterback although Greg Landry is ready. Ed Marinaro starts for the Vikings with Brent McLanahan hurt. Favorite: Minnesota by 12.

Green Bay (0-4) at Dallas (4-0)—What games these two used to play for high stakes like league championships. This one means nothing. The Cowboys should win easily because they have so much more talent. Favorite: Dallas by 16.

Philadelphia (1-3) at St. Louis (2-2)—The Cards' Terry Metcalf, who gained 357 yards in assorted ways against the Redskins, may be the league's most exciting performer. The Eagles play three poor games for every good one. Which will this be? Favorite: St. Louis by 7.

New Orleans (1-3) at San Francisco (1-3)—Owner John Mecome says he'll move himself and the Saints out of town if the fans keep complaining. The 49er fans are merely yawning. Favorite: San Francisco by 10.

INTERCONFERENCE

Chicago (1-3) at Pittsburgh (3-1)—Defenses have played the Steelers to run, so Terry Bradshaw has passed, for a 67-percent completion rate. "I've never passed better," he says. The Bears cannot get their hot-shot rookie fullback, Walter Payton, past the scrimmage line. Favorite: Pittsburgh by 19.

Washington (3-1) at Houston (3-1)—*The Oilers, so long a joke,* have won nine of their last 12 games. Perhaps they can sneak up on the Redskins, whom they beat in preseason, 24-16. Favorite: Washington by 3.

MONDAY NIGHT

New York Giants (1-3) at Buffalo (1-3)—Some believe Simpson will set a new league record for single-game rushing yardage, about 300. John Holland, the high draft-choice receiver whom the Vikings dropped in a squad cut squeeze, now is starring for the Bills. The Giants at least are healthy. Favorite: Buffalo by 13.

U.S. Recovers at Pan Am

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—The United States yesterday caught up to Cuba in gold medals in the Pan American Games, thanks to victories in weightlifting and horse riding.

The Americans, who have traditionally dominated the medals table, were tied with the Cubans in gold medals at 23 apiece.

Weightlifter Lee James, 21, picked up two in the light heavyweight division, beating off a challenge from Cuba's Abel Lopez.

And in the equestrian events, Tad Coffin took the individual first prize in the three-day event and helped give the U.S. riders a gold medal for the best team score.

On the track, Caribbean runners came into their own for the first time when James Gilkes of Guyana took the men's 200 meters in 20.43 seconds, beating American Larry Brown to the delight of the crowd.

The Americans got a partial revenge in the women's 200, when Chandra Cheeseborough, a 16-year-old, won the gold in a new games record time of 22.77 seconds.

The Cubans, who emerged second to the United States in the overall medals table in the 1971 games in Colombia, have been training hard for years just for the 1975 events, with several weeks' acclimatization in Mexico City's thin mountain air.

The U.S. track and field squad lacks many of the nation's top stars and the U.S. athletes here are treating the games as no more than a warm-up for next year's Olympics, in Montreal.

Reds' Chief Shuns Pressure For 'Inner Peace' Elsewhere

By Thomas Boswell

CINCINNATI, Oct. 17 (NYT).—"In the last two months, my life has completely changed. I am totally different inside," said Cincinnati Reds manager Sparky Anderson yesterday, throwing a hush over 200 reporters at a routine daily World Series press conference.

"My closest friend at home (Milt Blish, owner of a car dealership in Thousand Oaks, Calif.) has cancer of the spine and will die soon. He's the man who gave me a job when my bank account was flat and my career had hit bottom in the minors.

"What has happened to him has made me realize that inner peace is not found in things like baseball and world championships," said Anderson. "I can't explain the feelings I have now that I haven't had before. Maybe it's something I'll lose. But I don't think I'll ever tell another lie."

Apoplectic Tirades

Anderson, 41, one of the most successful managers in history after only six seasons, is known as a dapper, frank and funny man, given to apoplectic tirades at umpires followed by shy, boyish remorse. Giving his version of true confessions in the midst of baseball's week in the sun is not his style.

Yet hours before the game he called "the driver's-seat ballgame for the whole series," Anderson said, "there is absolutely no personal pressure on me . . . I hope we can win for the players so they can stop hearing people say, 'The Reds can't win the big ones.'"

In line with his policy of honesty, Anderson answered every question about his and his players' mistakes with candor, calling Ken Griffey's attempt to stretch a double and Cesar Geronimo's attempt to steal third in Wednesday's fourth game, "complete errors in judgment . . . They were overeager. This is not the time for us to get too smart."

After the conference, Anderson, prematurely white-haired, was calm and in a peaceful mood, reminiscing about how hard it was to sell Ramblers for his friend Blish back in 1964. "I was a bad car salesman," he said.

'Five True Friends'

"In our lifetime, if we have five true friends, we are lucky," said the manager, referring to Blish.

"I've felt so peaceful the last two months. I've talked to Milt so many times the last two months. I have the feeling that someday I might be a decent person."

No one has ever questioned Anderson's decency. He is one of baseball's most popular men, one who bends over backwards to be helpful and is reputed never to have stabbed a back in rising to become a major league manager at 35 in 1970.

'One Major Fault'

"I know I have one major fault," he said with a laugh. "I'm a clothes fanatic. I have 26 complete outfits in separate bags. I don't wear a pair of slacks except with its own special outfit. Now I know that kind of fanaticism is in itself not right, but I've always been that way. My father was just a house painter, but I was voted the best-dressed boy in junior high school. My mother had a bath ready for me every morning at 7:30 a.m. That's just the way I am."

NHL Results

Thursday's Games

Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 3 (Dornhoeffer, Clarke 2; Unger, Hess).

Buffalo 7, Chicago 1 (McNab, Guevremont, Ramsay, Martin, Robert, Perreault, Gare; Magnuson).

Boston 2, Detroit 2 (O'Reilly, Esposito; Grant, McKechnie).

WHA Results

Thursday's Games

Winnipeg 7, Denver 3 (Lindstrom, Ketola 2, Lemk, Bergman, Hedberg, Nilsson; Sheriff, Rochon, Bignell).

San Diego 3, Indianapolis 0 (Peacosh, Pidey 3).

Potential for Upsets Sought Out in College Football Weekend

NEW YORK, Oct. 17 (UPI).—The coaches of the major powers loved this kind of week. The opposition is just good enough so they could spend the entire week *moaning and groaning—with a* little exaggeration, of course, but who knows?

Top-ranked Ohio State meets Wisconsin; Oklahoma plays Kansas State; Southern California goes against Oregon; Texas A & M plays Texas Christian University, etc.

A case can be made for Wisconsin giving the Buckeyes a tough game. The Badgers have a great running back in Billy Marek and were tabbed as *challengers for the Big Ten during* the preseason.

But instead of coming into the game this year with a few upset victories under their belt as was the case last year, the Badgers have been tagged with a few losses.

And, when things looked so promising last year with the red-hot Badgers meeting the Buckeyes, what was the final score? —52-7.

Guess who's the 28-point favorite this week?

Oklahoma fans have been upset by the Sooners' inability the last three weeks to bury opponents under their usual mountain of points. Things have gone so sour for the Sooners that bookies are giving action on this week's game. One can have Oklahoma for only 27 points.

Southern California's chances against Oregon are rated only slightly better—28 points.

But Michigan against Northwestern, now that's a different story. The Wildcats are actually tied for the Big Ten lead with a 2-0 conference record.

Speaking in context of the conference, Michigan coach Bo Schembechler said, "They may be the most prolific team in offense."

But Michigan has been made a 27-point favorite. Either Schembechler or the bookies had better be wrong or Ohio State's in a lot of trouble in the Big Ten race.

Texas A & M, however, grabs the honors as top-heavy favorite of the week with a 29-point spread over TCU.

Individual Pro Football Statistics

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Scoring

Touchdowns

	TDs	Pts
Foreman, Minn.	7	42
M. Gray, St. L.	4	24
Brockington, G.B.	3	18
Johnson, N.Y.	3	18
Young, Dallas	3	18
Metcalf, St. L.	3	18
Carmichael, Phil.	3	18
D. Pearson, Dallas	3	18
Taylor, Wash.	3	18

Kicking

	EP	FG	Pts
Fritsch, Dallas	8	10	38
Mostey, Wash.	16	5	31
Bakken, St. L.	10	7	31
Cox, Minn.	15	4	28
Dempsey, L.A.	7	6	25
Mann, Detroit	9	5	24
Muhlmann, Phil.	6	5	21
Mike-Mayer, S.F.	6	4	18

Passing (40 Attempts)

	Att	Comp	Pct	Yds	TD
Munson, Detroit	41	23	56.1	251	3
Tarkenton, Min.	111	68	61.3	829	8
Gabriel, Phil.	190	82	53.0	886	6
Staubach, Dallas	97	52	53.6	712	6
Landry Detroit	31	27	35.9	274	1
Kilmer, Wash.	111	60	54.1	678	7
Snead, S.F.	88	51	58.0	661	3
Harris, L.A.	84	47	56.0	718	3
Morton, N.Y.	98	52	54.3	612	2
Hart, St. L.	116	55	47.4	809	7

Receiving

	No.	Yds.	Avg	Tds
Payne, G.B.	21	293	14.2	0
Foreman, Minn.	21	220	10.5	3
Masson, N.O.	20	123	6.2	0
Schreiber, S.F.	18	136	7.6	0
Carmichael, Phil.	16	256	16.0	3
G. Washington, S.F.	16	212	13.3	2
Metcalf, St. L.	16	151	9.4	0
Young, Phil.	15	168	11.1	1
D. Pearson, Dallas	14	325	23.2	2
Gilliam, Minn.	14	223	16.6	2

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TDs
Hampton, Atlanta	86	361	4.2	2
McCutcheon, L.A.	72	340	4.7	1
Otis, St. L.	68	279	4.1	1
Metcalf, St. L.	51	278	5.2	2
Newhouse, Dallas	71	268	3.8	0
Sullivan, Phil.	68	256	3.9	0
Strachan, N.O.	53	245	4.6	1
Taylor, Detroit	63	209	3.3	1
M. Thomas, Wash.	48	207	5.2	2
Foreman, Minn.	58	193	3.3	4

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

Scoring

Touchdowns

	TDs	Pts
Braxton, Buffalo	7	42
Nottingham, Miami	5	30
Simpson, Buffalo	5	30
Green, K.C.	4	24
Riggins, N.Y.	4	24
Mitchell, Baltimore	4	24
Caster, N.Y.	4	24
Curtis, Cin.	4	24

Kicking

	EP	FG	Pts
Butler, Houston	10	7	31
Gerela, Pitt.	15	4	30
Stenerud, K.C.	12	6	30
Turner, Denver	6	7	27
Leypoldt, Buffalo	19	3	28
Yepremian, Miami	11	5	26
Blanda, Oakland	9	5	24
Green, Cin.	12	3	21
Leahy, N.Y.	11	2	17

Passing (40 Attempts)

	Att	Comp	Pct	Yds	TD
Bradshaw, Pitt.	70	47	67.1	688	5
Livingston, K.C.	43	23	53.5	391	5
Anderson, Cin.	108	69	63.9	965	8
Ferguson, Buffalo	77	39	50.6	582	8
Dawson, K.C.	59	37	62.7	417	1
Jones, Baltimore	115	61	53.0	794	7
Namath, N.Y.	93	48	52.2	712	6
Pastorini, Houston	82	41	50.0	414	4
Johnson, Denver	85	40	47.1	715	4
Griese, Miami	81	46	56.8	580	2

Receiving

	No.	Yds	Avg	Tds
Mitchell, Baltimore	19	193	10.2	2
Caster, N.Y.	18	360	20.0	4
Branch, Oakland	17	276	16.2	1
Podolak, K.C.	17	184	10.8	1
Curtis, Cin.	16	321	20.1	4
N. Moore, Miami	16	226	14.1	1
Doughty, Baltimore	14	213	15.1	3
Rucker, Cleveland	14	204	14.6	1
Chester, Baltimore	14	172	12.3	0
Stallworth, Pitt.	13	199	23.0	2

Rushing

	Att	Yds	Avg	TDs
Simpson, Buffalo	118	697	5.9	5
Nottingham, Miami	55	301	5.5	5
Morris, Miami	81	298	3.7	2
Hardeman, Houston	70	296	4.2	1
Harris, Pitt.	73	288	3.9	3
Riggins, N.Y.	63	286	4.6	3
Garrett, N.Y.	50	265	5.3	3
Mitchell, Baltimore	71	261	3.5	2
Braxton, Buffalo	55	256	4.7	4
Coleman, Houston	39	250	6.4	1

College Grid Line

Favorite	Pts.	Underdog
Pittsburgh	28	Army*
Brown	3½	Dartmouth*
*Duke	6½	Clemson
*Princeton	7	Colgate
Yale	15	Columbia*
Harvard	3	Cornell*
Georgia	7	Vanderbilt*
*Indiana	3	Iowa
*Michigan	27	Northwestern
*Ohio St.	36	Wisconsin
Penn St.	15	Syracuse*
*W. Virginia	10	Tulane
*Va. Tech	9	Virginia
N. Carolina St.	8	N. Carolina
*Ga. Tech	4	Auburn
*Florida	23	Florida St.
*Alabama	20	Tennessee
*Illinois	7½	Purdue
*Iowa St.	1	Kansas
Oklahoma	27	Kansas St.*
Mich. St.	13½	Minn.*
S. Carolina	2	Miss.*
Nebraska	8	Okla. St.*
Texas A&M	29	TCU*
Notre Dame	18	Air Force*
*California	14½	Oregon St.
*Colorado	2	Missouri
*USC	28	Oregon
Stanford	6	Wash.*
UCLA	11	Wash. St.*
*Boston College	5	Navy
Maryland	14½	Wake Forest*
Texas	7½	Arkansas*
Kentucky	2	LSU*
SMU	1½	Rice*
*Airsona	10	Texas Tech.

*Denotes home team.

Panatta, Fillol Score Upsets In Spain Tennis Quarterfinals

BARCELONA, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Italy's Adriano Panatta, with a straight-set triumph over local favorite Manuel Orantes, and Chile's Jaime Fillol, with a narrow victory over Romania's Ilie Nastase, provided quarterfinal upsets in the $75,000 Spanish Tennis Open here today.

Guillermo Vilas of Argentina lived up to his top seeding with a 6-0, 3-6, 6-2 win over Eddie Dibbs of the United States. Sweden's Bjorn Borg became the other *semifinalist* by beating Czechoslovakia's Jan Kodes 6-1, 2-6, 6-4.

Orantes, Spain's top player and winner of the U.S. Open, never found his touch as Panatta raced to a 6-1, 6-2 victory.

Fillol downed Nastase after a seesaw third set in which the Romanian twice served for the match. Fillol's 6-1, 2-6, 9-7 victory was only his second against Nastase.

Vilas did not have it all his own way against Dibbs. With the second set even at 3-3, Dibbs took the next three games to even the match. But Vilas came back strongly in the final set.

Borg's victory against Kodes ended the Czechoslovakian's hopes of a Spanish double after his Madrid Grand Prix victory last week. The Swedish star is matched against Vilas in the semifinals tomorrow and Fillol is drawn against Panatta.

Australian Tournament

SYDNEY, Oct. 17 (Reuters).—Three Americans and an Australian today reached the semifinals of the Australian indoor tennis tournament and only one of them was among the top eight seeds for the event.

Brian Gottfried, seeded eighth and currently very much in form after a poor year of singles play, established himself as the latest favorite for the title with a convincing triumph over Australian John Alexander. Gottfried recorded a 6-3, 6-2 victory.

His semifinal opponent will be American Bob Lutz, who defeated compatriot Sandy Mayer 6-3, 7-5.

The other semifinal brings together the 1972 Wimbledon champion, Stan Smith, and the only Australian remaining, Ross Case.

Smith's victim today was fellow American Tom Gorman, by 6-4, 7-6, although he trailed 5-4 with service against him in the second set.

But the tall Californian broke Gorman's serve to square the set and then took the tie-breaker 7 to 5.

Case got into the semifinals with a 4-6, 7-6, 6-3 victory over doubles partner Geoff Masters in the closest match of the day.

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Art Buchwald

Once Upon a Bond

WASHINGTON — There once lived a poor mayor whose name was Beame. He didn't have food, he didn't have wood, he didn't have clothes. His life was one of misery and despair.



Buchwald

The only thing he owned was bonds, which he counted every night to take his mind off his woes.

One evening as he sat by the fireplace, which lacked a fire, his wife said, "Beame, why do you keep counting those bonds every evening? Why don't you sell them so we can buy some food and some wood and some clothes and a few candles so we don't have to curse the darkness?"

"Because those bonds were given to me by my father and he received them from his father and he received them from his father. I would rather sell my soul than my bonds."

"You have already sold your soul—to Hugh Carey," Beame's wife said. "Don't you remember?"

"Aye, now that you mention it, I did. Isn't there anything else I can sell?"

* * *

"There is nothing," Beame's wife cried. "The only thing left is your bonds. Surely your rich uncle Gerald, the grand gum chewer who lives in the big white house, will buy them from you and take us out of our poverty."

"Alas," said a tearful Beame, "it has come to this. Get me my horse."

"You sold it."

"I did, didn't I? All right then, I shall walk to the grand gum chewer's white house, which is three days away, with my bonds on my back. Give me a sack."

"We have no sacks. We sold them too."

"Woman, make me a sack from your dress."

"My dress? But it is freezing winter, husband."

"Forsooth, when I sell my bonds I will buy you a hundred dresses and a fur coat. Now be quick about it before I change my mind and keep my bonds."

* * *

The poor mayor's wife made a sack from her dress and together they put the bonds in it. Then she lifted it on Beame's back and he stepped out of his dark house and started to walk in the rain and snow toward the big white house.

On the third night he arrived at the white house, which was all lit up. The poor mayor could hear music coming from within and he saw elegant people with diamonds and white ties alighting from their carriages. He started to walk through the gate when two guards stopped him.

"Hey, you with the sack on your back," one of the guards said. "You can't go in there. The grand gum chewer is giving a ball for the King of Gluttonmania."

"Please tell him I am out here," the poor mayor said.

One of the guards reluctantly left his post and returned in a few moments. "You can go in. But the master says not to stay long."

* * *

The poor mayor walked into the brilliantly lit ballroom.

"Well, Beame," chuckled the grand gum chewer. "What brings you out on a night like this?"

"Uncle, I have made a decision. I wish to sell you my bonds."

"Bonds?" roared Uncle Gerald. "What kind of bonds?"

"Just bonds. They've been in our family for years and they're free of taxes."

"Alas, Beame, I would love to buy your bonds, but what good would it do? You've been living above your means and you must be taught a lesson."

"I've learned my lesson. I can't pay the rent. Please buy the bonds."

The grand gum chewer turned to the King. "This is what I've been telling you about. Do you have problems with poor relatives in your country?"

"Alas, no," the King said. "In my country we chop off their heads."

"That's too merciful," the grand chewer said. "Here we prefer to let them break their backs with their own bonds."

Americans Going Back to the Old Country

By Hugh A. Mulligan

CLOONLARA, Ireland (AP).— "And maybe someday I'll go back to Ireland, be it only at the closing of my day . . ."

Tom Glynn used to hear the words to that song drifting out of the Irish bars around New York's Penn Station, and every St. Patrick's day the bands boomed it up Fifth Avenue to remind him of the pledge he made to his mother. He promised her he would return someday to County Mayo and take over the land.

Now 62 and retired after 31 years as a Long Island Railroad policeman, Tom Glynn, like thousands of other Irish-American pensioners, has come back to Ireland. He sits beside a turf fire in the house that his father built on land that has been in the family for 200 years.

The windows have lace curtains, the Glynn coat-of-arms is mounted in the hallway, and his billy stick, the emblem of his years in America, hangs by the fire. There is a horsehoe over the door, as another Irish ballad ordains, only now there is an American flag stuck through it. No telephone. No TV. But there is an electric heater in every room, a refrigerator in the corner of the kitchen, and all the latest cooking appliances.

"The electricity makes it bearable," Glynn says.

Reasons

His reasons for coming back? "Burglars, muggers, vandals, lawyers and judges, nights riding the trains and mornings in criminal court," he says. "It was an exciting life. But this is what I came home to find: sanity and silence. It was sentiment with me. I had to come back."

The village of Cloonlara in Mayo County had a population of 73 when Tom Glynn left in 1929. Now it has only eight, most of them older than himself.

"I was 17 when I left," Glynn said, looking out at his rose bushes and "my supermarket," a newly planted vegetable garden in the old potato patch. "There was no living here then. My father tried to raise five kids here on 30 acres. Some of us had to go."

Landing in Chicago early in the Depression, Glynn hit the "steel mills, stockyards and iron foundries, whatever was going," then turned to boxing.

"I had this hand broken six times. Times was hard in '32, so I hit the training camps. Sparring partner for Louis, Carnera, Max Baer. That was the way of the poor Irish lad in those days. Marigold Gardens in Chicago. St. Nick's Arena and Broadway Gardens in New York. My fighting weight was 178. Light-heavy. About what I am now. I had 36 pro fights and lost one."

Time Out

At the outbreak of World War II, Glynn landed a job as a policeman with the Long Island Railroad. He liked it well enough to remain 31 years, with time out overseas as an infantryman with the 36th (Texas) Division. "Anzio, Salerno, Monte Cassino," he recalled, "then we marched into Rome and got kissed."

From a tenement on Columbus Avenue, he moved to a house in Williston Park, Queens, then a split-level at Glen Cove in Nassau County. One son went to Colgate, another to Boston University. Then, following a trend among U.S. cops, firemen and other civil servants, he went home to the land of his ancestors.

"It's a funny thing," Glynn said, "around here I'm known as the big Yank. All the time I was in America, I was known as the big donkey."

Tom Glynn is a stranger on both sides of the ocean. For more than a century after the potato famine of the 1840s, people were Ireland's chief export. Now, as the growing retirement colony attests, these "balance-of-trade" figures are beginning to go the other way.

Each month the U.S. Embassy in Dublin mails out more than 7,000 Social Security, Veterans Administration and Railroad Retirement Board checks. New York, Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities with large Irish-American populations similarly mail off checks to thousands of retired municipal employees who have returned here. Since these retired people rarely register with the embassy until a check goes astray—"The computer," explained a clerk in the benefits section, "might send it off to Durban instead of Dublin"—no accurate count is available, but the consulate estimates their number at nearly 12,000. Their ranks include retired military, cops, firemen, school teachers, doctors and priests.

Ireland is by no means unique as a retirement haven. Italy and Greece, with larger populations and similar contributions to the American melting pot, receive far more federal benefit checks. In Rome, the monthly Social Security glut is so great the processing of checks has been farmed out by the embassy to a commercial bank.

The Irish, like the others, return for complex reasons: to stretch their retirement dollars in a less affluent society, to escape the crime, pollution, racial tensions and get-ahead pressures of urban America, to rediscover their youth and reap nostalgia.

"The sad thing is that many find Ireland has changed with the years and they have changed even more," lamented Father Michael Geaney, a curate in Dalkey, a seaside suburb of Dublin. "They find a new kind of violence. O'Connell Street is blocked off for a bomb scare or the airport ringed with soldiers for a security check. Some give up because of the weather, and the lack of central heating. The summers are fine, but winter proves how American they've become."

Only one house in 10 in Ireland has central heating, but other things have moved more rapidly with the times. The parish priest now has long hair, the nuns drive station wagons. The pub has television and a jukebox, instead of a sing-song around the fire at night or conversation exploding with wit and imagination. Burglary and housebreaking are on the increase, to support the cause up north, and in border areas people venture out cautiously on the roads at night for fear of being hijacked or forced to deliver a "proxy" bomb into Ulster.

The crock of gold that the fairies promised at the end of the rainbow would come in handy today. Last year, inflation in Ireland was the highest in Europe after Iceland and Turkey, but in recent months it has dipped below Britain's 26 per cent rate. Potato prices have risen 138.5 per cent during the year, making almost a luxury item of what once was the staple.

Housing Problems

Houses have doubled in price in the past five years and are hard to find. The tight market is the result of people fleeing the north and the newly affluent Irish purchasing second homes in the country. Mortgages are high, over 14 per cent for a short-term retirement loan, and all the building societies have a waiting list. A nonresident needs permission of the Land Commission to purchase more than five acres.

Tom Glynn came home to find the family farm had been seized by the Land Commission. He petitioned and was granted "the house, two acres, 10 perches (square rods) and an acre of bog."

"Returning Yanks," observed Dublin auctioneer Willie Burns, "quickly discover that the 'tumbledown shack in Athlone' can cost the earth to purchase and the moon to refurbish, if you can find anyone to do the work."

As a U.S. Embassy economist points out: "The economic advantage of coming back to Ireland is rapidly disappearing."

The sentimental attractions can also prove illusory.

In the United States they sought the consolation and comradeship of Irish bars, Gaelic football clubs, the dances run by the Hibernian Society and various country organizations like the Moymen and the Sons of Galway.

U.S. Clubs

Back in Ireland, they seek out the company of other ex-Yanks, often miles and counties away, and band together in veterans organizations and clubs like the Irish-American Society in Charleston, County Mayo, which draws 31 members to its monthly meetings. Ireland has four American Legion posts.

Happy as he is to be back "where I can breathe pure air again," Tom Glynn in the bogs of Mayo subscribes to the New York Daily News to keep up on the fortunes of the land that beckoned him across the sea.

"I see where New York is broke and they blame the pension systems," he said, settling down in a rocking chair made by his grandfather. "Well there's something to that all right. My pension comes to $1,000 a month."

Glynn opened a letter from America. It contained a bill for $1,050 school taxes on the house he still owns in Glenn Cove, and a newspaper clipping about the police digging up a marijuana garden on the lawn of a high school in nearby Locust Valley, Long Island.

"Ireland hasn't come to that yet, thank God," he said, "and my taxes here for the year are only $51."

In the next breath, he was talking about pulling down the old cow shed to build an outdoor patio and barbecue, and putting a swimming pool in the back pasture that now held a rusting, horse-drawn wagon, the only surviving farm implement from his boyhood days. Cloonlara was on its way to becoming a transplanted Glen Cove.

"That's providing of course I can find someone to do the work," Glynn added wistfully. "They always say they'll come the first bright day, and the first bright day, they head off to the racetrack. Oh well, that's what I came back to Ireland for: to get away from the rat race."

PEOPLE: *A 'Pearl in the Bush' For Burton and Taylor*

Richard Burton and **Elizabeth Taylor** exchanged ivory wedding bands at their remarriage in the African bush, their personal aide **Gavin de Becker**, said Thursday in Chobe, Botswana. "They were special bands made for them in this area," he said. He added that the Burtons "are completely alone in the state of Botswana. They are not hiding. They are just lucky. They are still happy and in love, of course. The little Chobe game lodge remains the pure pearl in the bush."

* * *

Moncheire Burks, 8, has filed a lawsuit to join the boys in the band. American Civil Liberties Union lawyer **Robert Tabor Booms** filed the suit in Denver this week to force the Denver Junior Police Band to admit the young girl drummer. He said that the band is a quasi-official organization of the city and that its "boys only" policy constitutes sexual discrimination.

* * *

Country music star **Charlie Rich**, 43, is being sued for divorce by his wife of 24 years on grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment. **Margaret Ann Greene Rich**, 42, filed a divorce petition in Memphis this week asking for alimony, child support for their son, as well as custody of him.

* * *

Supreme Court Justice **William O. Douglas** celebrated his 77th birthday this week in a wheelchair. Partially paralyzed from a stroke he had last Dec. 31, Douglas marked the day by having dinner with Justice William Brennan jr. Thursday was also Brennan's 19th anniversary as a Supreme Court judge. The two judges and their wives traditionally observe the day together.

* * *

Barry Read of Walsall, England, is desperately trying to put on weight in the hope that his wife will come back to him. Read, 33, weighed 490 pounds four years ago when he decided to slim down. But as the pounds began to melt, his wife says, so did his sense of humor. By the time he was down to 252 pounds, his wife decided he was impossible to live with and walked out on him and their five children. The other night he was on a local TV news program, appealing, "Come home, Margaret. I've chucked that diet and I am back to my old self." He is now drinking 23 pints of beer a day—all, of course, in the interests of getting fat again.

* * *

The mysterious couple claiming to be leaders of an outer space cult have been identified as **Marshall Herff Applewhite**, 43, and **Bonnie Lee Trousdale Nettles**, 48. The identification was made by Harlingen, Texas, police, who had arrested and jailed both of them in 1974. However, no one seems to know where they are now. And police are still looking for a number of persons in Oregon, California and Colorado who, apparently, gave up everything to follow them to "outer space."

* * *

The Canadian Supreme Court has rejected **Xaviera Hollander**'s appeal of a two-year-old deportation order, issued on grounds of moral turpitude. The 32-year-old Dutch citizen, former madam of a sumptuous New York brothel, has been living in Toronto since leaving the United States ahead of 1972 deportation proceedings. In her Canadian appeal, Miss Hollander, author of the best-selling "The Happy Hooker," contended that immigration examiners had required her to give evidence against herself, violating Canada's bill of rights. Chief Justice **Bora Laskin**, reading an opinion for a unanimous nine judges, called Miss Hollander's plea "a narrow point." Now the wife of a Toronto antiques dealer, Miss Hollander said she plans to appeal on compassionate grounds. She says that she has been an "upright citizen" since arriving in Toronto. "Since my marriage, I'm more the happy housewife or the happy cook than the happy hooker."

—SAMUEL JUSTIN



WHY IS THIS WOMAN SMILING? — That's a question on Rita Herman's T-shirt with the fake dollar bill bearing the Mona Lisa portrait. The answer seems to be because the First Woman's Bank has opened in New York. The president, Madeline McWhinney, who heads a staff of 21 women and four men. Bank services are open to everyone. Among the clients: Betty Friedan, Bette Davis and Ms. Magazine.

10-Penny Cup Turns Out to Be £9,000 Bonanza

LONDON, Oct. 17 (UPI).—A silver bowl bought for 10 pence at a rummage sale last summer has fetched £9,000 at auction.

Gordon Alderman and his wife spotted the item at a Girl Scout benefit. He said that it looked "pretty, though very dirty. It appeared to be an old silver-plated brass dish."

Sotheby's auction house identified it as a Louis XIV silver-gilt bowl dating from 1686. A French dealer bought it at auction last night for £9,000.

The Aldermans immediately pledged £1,000 to the Girl Scout troop who sold them the prize.

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